Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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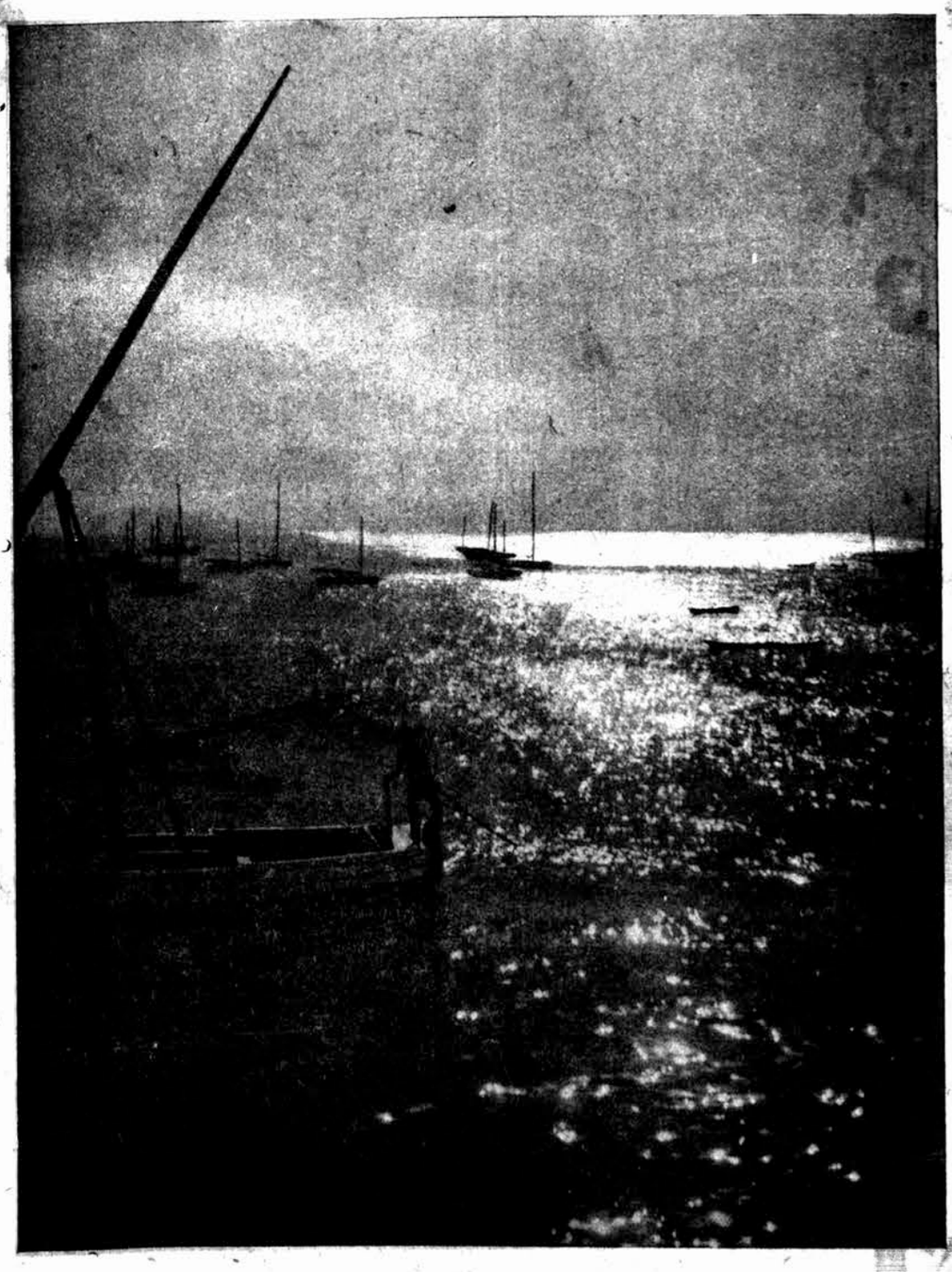
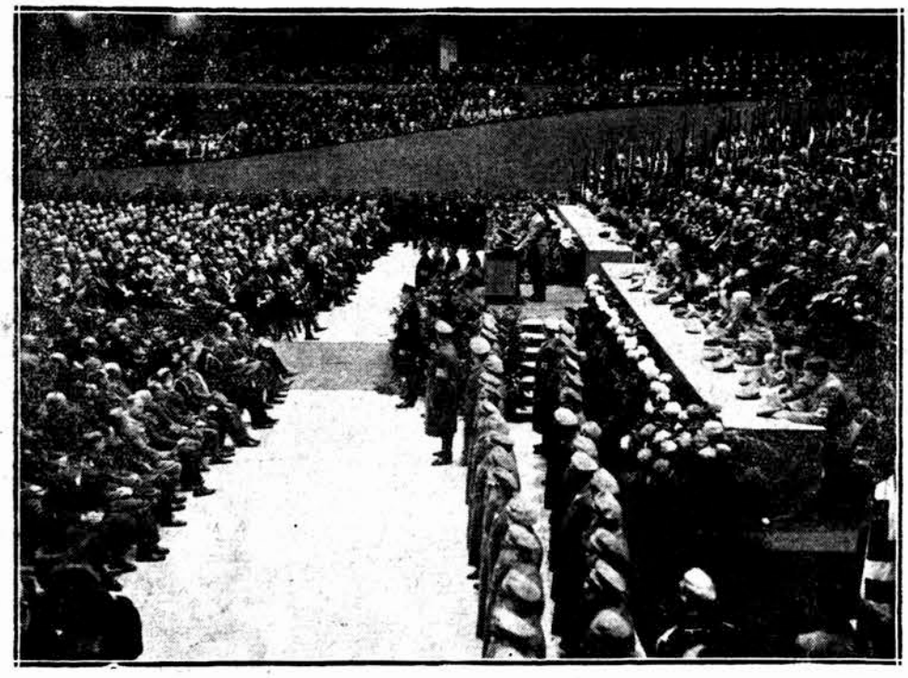


THE DAY'S LAST DAZZL

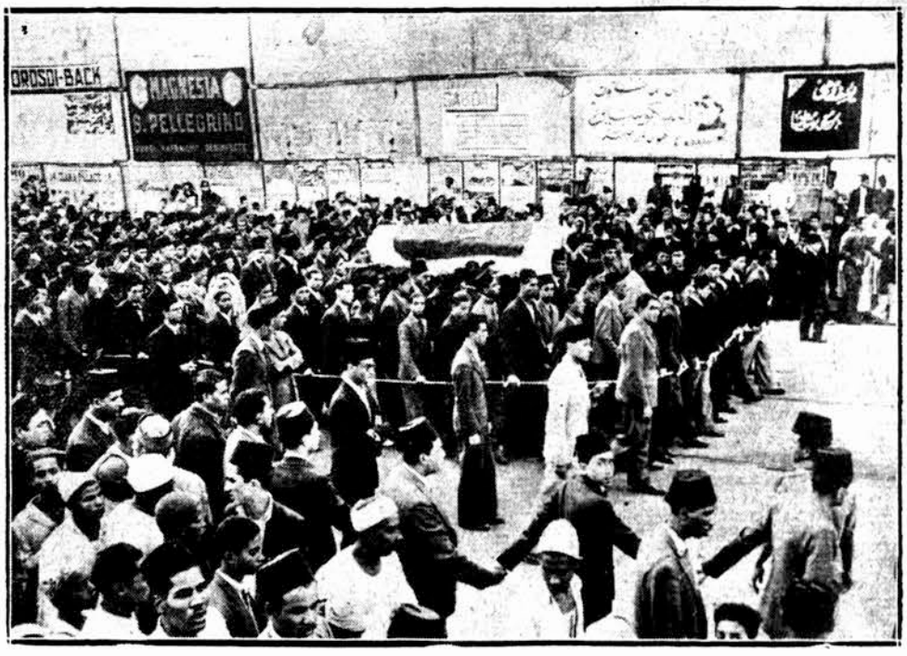
BERLIN'S MAMMOTH SPORTS HALL



Inauguration ceremony of the new "Sports Hall" in Berlin, which has seating capacity for 30,000 Spectators.

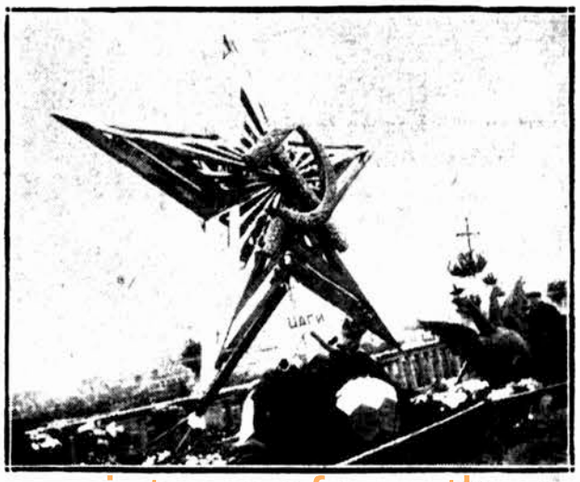
Willingdon Trophy for Jubilee Tournament, presented by Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

Hon. Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, President of State Council, Bhopal.



Flag-draped coffin of Mahamed Adb-il-Hakain El Garrah, who was shot during recent riots in Cairo, being borne to the cemetery on the shoulders of his comrades. About 9,000 students from universities, colleges and schools formed themselves into a procession from Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, where he died, to the grave.

Members of Philippines Constabulary "at rest" before a triumphal arch in honour of Manuel Quezon, first President of newly-born Philippine Commonwealth.



Last emblem of Czarist regime has been removed from the Tower of Kremlin and in its stead a pentangular Star, with Hammer and Sickle, emblem of Soviet regime, has been erected.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1936

Abyssinians Enter Outskirts Of Makale?

Mahatma Improves

BLOOD PRESSURE COMES DOWN

No Cause For Anxiety, Says Gandhiji's Secy.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, wires from Wardha under date January, 11.—

Gandhiji had a very good night. He looks more fresh this morning and pressure shows distinct improvement. The systolic pressure has come down to 174 and diastolic to 106.

There were no disturbing symptoms inspite of high blood pressure and as improvement has definitely set in there is no cause whatsoever for anxiety.—A. P.

Satisfactory Condition

WARDHA, Jan. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi's condition is satisfactory. His blood pressure was taken by Doctor Shahani and Capt. Sherlekar, and was found to be 172 systolic and 104 diastolic, with pulse 72.

Two more teeth will be extracted to-morrow. He is stil kept on the same diet. Though his condition is much improved, his doctors advise him complete rest.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta is expected here to-morrow. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel along with Maniben, arrived here this morning.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PROSPECTS OF PEACE?

GENEVA, Jan. 11.

Evidence is not wanting that Italy's attitude towards the war has recently considerably modified. There is reason to believe that any practical peace proposals will now meet with very different reception in Rome than they did some weeks ago. But the problem is who will take the initiative, as Britain and France may not, Italy cannot, and Ethiopian will not.

The League has machinery for conciliation, but it is at a loss how to set it in motion. The question will come before the Council on January 20th, but in the present temper of the majority of members, extension of sanctions is more likely to be considered than conciliation. Here anent the explanations asked for from America with regard to the scope of the meaning of the Neutrality Act may influence the action of the Council.

Indians' Rally In Test (Page 42)

Rome Denies Report

Torrential Downpours Prove Godsend To Ethiopians

TANKS CAPTURED IN SURPRISE ATTACK AT DUSK

(SPECIAL CABLE)
ADDIS ABABA, January 11.

The Abyssinians entered the outskirts of Makale according to an unconfirmed report.

It is claimed that the Abyssinians have captured over 20 tanks in the past month.

ROME DENIES REPORT

ROME, January 11.

It is officially denied that the Abyssinians have recaptured Makale.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIANS' SURPRISE ATTACK

Many Italians And Tanks Captured

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11.

Abyssinia is being soaked with torrential downpours which the oldest residents declare have been without precedent this time of the year. There is every indication that the rains which are regarded generally as very fortunate from the Abyssinian view-point will continue. They resort to palaeolithic warfare by Ethiopian troops under Dedjasmatch Eyelu, in combating modern tanks is related by eye-witness of the battle of Bendeguina Pass, wherein Ethiopians claim to have captured ten light tanks. From their watch-posts on the mountains overlooking the Pass Dedjasmatch Eyelu's sentries saw Italian tanks halt in the valley below.

SURPRISE ATTACK AT DUSK.

Reinforcements were hurriedly summoned, and when the dusk fell 24 hours later, Abyssinians stealthily descended from the mountains, carrying thousands of boulders which were placed at both ends of the defile, preventing egress of the tanks at either end. At dawn, the Abyssinians attacked in mass formation, but found the Italians ready for them with a devastating fire. Though scores of Abyssinians fell dead or wounded, they surrounded the tanks by sheer force of numbers, shooting some of the occupants through the look-out holes.

TANKS CAPTURED.

After an hour's fight Italian survivors who surrendered were taken to Dessie. Abyssinians hope to utilise the tanks. Expert mechanics have been sent northwards, from Dessie to inspect them, and train soldiers in their use. This haul has brought the total of Abyssinian tank strength to 24, of which 23 are in sound condition and will form the nucleus of the tank section which the Emperor intends to form to help the morale of his troops.

ABYSSINIANS SUFFER LOSSES

ASMARA, Jan. 11.

Three Italian officers were wounded and one N.C.O. and two Askaris were killed in an engagement at the confluence of the Gabat and Gheva rivers between two Italian columns and a body of Ethiopians. The Italians opened fire with the aid of light artillery and trench mortars and forced the Abyssinians to flee in a westerly direction, where they ran into a column of Askaris, who opened severe machine-gun and rifle fire and the Abyssinians fled in all directions sustaining considerable losses.—Reuter.

Civic Scandal In U. P.

GOVT.'S SCATHING STRICTURES

Maladministration Of 31 Boards Under Searchlight

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

Scathing strictures have been passed in the course of the U.P. Government's resolution on the report of the municipal administration for 1933-34.

Inefficient administration.

Barefaced embezzlements that go unpunished.

Strange tactics of many Chairmen to burk no-confidence motions.

These according to the resolution are some ugly features of Municipal administration in U.P.

BANEFUL INFLUENCE.

It is stated 31 Boards spent more than their income during this period. Party factions exerted baneful influence and "administration in many respects was inefficient and insufficient." Legislation had to be adopted to prevent burking of motions of "no-confidence." Condition of roads in majority of cities was unsatisfactory and a great deal of tax-payers' money was squandered by insufficient attention to the prevention of waste of water.

Russia Joins Armament Race

Poland, Germany And Japan Menace U. S. S. R., Says C. E. C. President

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.

The announcement of increase in Russia's military forces during 1936 was greeted with thunderous applause by over 400 delegates to the session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

M. Molotov declared that the threatening war danger on the Eastern and Western fronts was due to the aggressive policies of Japan and Germany, and demanded an augmented military budget for 1936. "We must see that the entire army knows its job thoroughly, and is prepared to act in the highest degree of efficiency."

M. Molotov added that the recent press report of Japanese and German alliance "has not come as a surprise to the Moscow Government."

The President included Poland among the Soviets' list of potential aggressors accusing her of being ambitious to expand into the Baltic States.

He concluded describing Germany as a military camp which being situated in the centre of Europe endangered the whole Continent. He maintained the Nazis were preparing to strike at Russia. He deplored that Soviet approaches to Japan for a non-aggression pact had remained unanswered, and declared the Soviets' foreign relations during the past year were otherwise than satisfactory.

The latest official figures give the strength of the Soviet Army as one million men, more than 3,000 aeroplanes and thousands of tanks.—Reuter.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a Rich Bachelor Muslim, Imperial Service Officer, of Bombay, age 25, highly educated, highly connected, (possesses Shijra), unimpeachable character, handsome, strong, good-natured, has not to support any one and belongs to an illustrious family, connected with leading States, a respectable and good-natured girl, who is daughter of a rich businessman, landlord or officer, or who is educated or beautiful. Correspondence strictly confidential. To avoid delay, send fullest information. Apply Box No. 5458, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Artist—Wanted an Artist, preferably with experience of newspaper work Apply Box No. "C", "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Qualified Muslim Doctor for a private dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating salary and conditions, etc., H.A. Shekhani, Pleader, Tower Choke, Kutiyana. (5452).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To be let for Solicitors decent office premises in Cama Chambers, Medows Street, near Central Bank. Apply to Mr. Cama on the premises.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

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LIFE

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P. ATTORTHY

MASTER VINAYAK, HAFISZEE and others in the supporting cast

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H. BALI

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You will pity her

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"WARRIOR"

a Cartoon by Kolhapur Cinetone

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M-A-J-E-S-T-I-C

Cinema, Girgaum.

Daily 3 shows at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 11

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265

PARIS.—
Banks selling T T 562
Banks buying T T 265 1/2

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 88 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 81 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.95 5/8 10th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 11th instant
Java/London 7.24 11th instant
Hongkong/London 1/3 7/8 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 11th instant
London/Paris 74.78 10th instant
London/Belgium 29.31 1/2 10th instant
London/Switzerland 15.17 3/4 10th instant
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 10th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th instant
London/New York 4.94 15/16 10th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/4 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 1/2 9th instant £7-1-0 10th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 9th instant 20 1/2 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 50 9th instant 50 nom 10th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 9th instant 9/16 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 9th instant 5/8 per cent 10th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 10

Our Sugar market ruled steady throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. Ready and December shipment prices fluctuated by about half an anna per cwt and January and February-March shipment prices registered a rise of about 1 1/2 annas per cwt. during the week. Deshi Sugar Prices also ruled steady during the week. Java market reported to be quiet and prices were unchanged. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/10/6 and Rs. 13/10; December 3/15/6 and 3/15; January 4/4 and 4/2/6; February March 4/5/6 and 4/4

Arrivals: S. S. Subedar and S. S. Silver Ash arrived during the week with about 7516 and 13204 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S. S. Ranee is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow with about 15,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar: Receipts of Deshi Sugar through railways during the month of December 1935, estimated at about 11068 bags. Total receipts during 1935 amounted to about 2,44,860 bags as against 2,88264 bags during 1934. Receipts between 1st and 5th January 1936 estimated at about 9725 bags.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per cwt.
Ready Rs. 13/0/6
Transhipment Rs. 4/1/6 F B H
S S Subedar Rs. 3/15/9 F B H
S S Silver Ash Rs. 3/15/9 F B H
S S Ranee Rs. 3/15/6 F B H
Shipment December Rs. 3/15/6 F B H
Shipment January Rs. 4/4 F B H
Shipment February March Rs. 4/5/6
Britania:—Ready Rs. 14/10
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/9
British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/1
Deshi:—Narkatinganj Rs. 13/8
Sidhvalia Rs. 12/4
Khada Rs. 13/5
Keshar Rs. 14/4
Sarya Rs. 13/10/3
Cawnpori Rs. 14/2
Tone: Steady.

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with

WALLACE BEERY
JACKIE COOPER
LIONEL BARRYMORE

A M-G-M TRIUMPH

at

PLAZA

at Foot of Tilak Bridge, DADAR.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW.

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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"DHOOP-CHHAON"

OR— "BHAGYA CHAKRA"
Starring:—
UMASHASHI
SANYAL, K. C. DEY, NAVABI
Directed and Photographed by MASTER CREATER Sjt. NITIN BOSE
Coming to—

MINERVA TALKIES.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-1-36	5699000	3523000
Receipts yesterday 10-1-36	14000	14000
Exports to date 10-1-36	3830000	2689000
Stock at Ports 10-1-36	2634000	2975000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-1-36	1337000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 10-1-36	729000	990000
Visible Supply 10-1-36	6830000	6600000
Quantity in sight 10-1-36	9659000	6255000
Quantity out of sight 10-1-36	5935000	4913000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Bombay, Jan 11
Wheat	4,270 cwts.
Linseed	15,587 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,058 cwts.
Gingellyseed	4,311 cwts.
Poppyseed	47 cwts.
Groundnuts	34,618 cwts.
Castorseed	1,161 cwts.
Rice	12,462 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,266 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,529 cwts.
Mowraseed	57 cwts.
Gram	1,246 cwts.
Joowar	51 cwts.
Maize	179 cwts.
Barley	451 cwts.
Bajree	4,173 cwts.
Oael	173 tons.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Jan 10

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	17 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	67
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	25
Consolidated Gas	33
Int Tel and Tel	14 1/2
Western Union Telg	76 1/2
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	29 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	54
United States Steel	49 1/2
American Smelting	62
Int Nickel of Canada	46
Sun Life of Canada	420
Amr Celanese	30
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/2
Kennecott Copper	30
General Motor	56 3/4
Kelvinators	16
St Oil of N J	35
Atlantic Refining	20
Sconny	13
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	47
National City Bank	41

This market appears inflationary. Bonus Bill has been passed by House of Representatives Carloadings up 45000 units.

Total Business:—3 million.

"REJECTION" IS DEAD!

Congress Is Now Faced With Problem Of "Offices", Says Sir Md. Yakub

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Sir Mahomed Yakub, who is now in Bombay in connection with the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Training ship "Dufferin", in the course of an interview to the Associated Press representative said.—

REJECTION IS DEAD.

"The bogey of rejecting the new Constitution is already dead and buried for all practical purposes. The most lively issue before the Congress leaders themselves is whether or not to accept office, which in itself a clear indication of the acceptance of the reforms, even by the extremist school of thought in India."

Questioned as to what he thought of the New Constitution Sir Mahomed said, "Whether the New Constitution would bring some real power to Indians depends mostly upon the tact and the ability of those to whom its working would be entrusted for the first time. It is to a very great extent the traditions and the precedents which play an important part in the working of the democratic constitutions and not the enactments entered upon sheets of paper. The task of the first Indian ministers would be to create an unwritten law which would take a precedence over the written-statute book. This can, however, be achieved by toleration and by the spirit of give-and-take and by appreciating the realities of the situation and by making the hard facts as their guiding principle and not by being led by sentiments."

FUTILE ARTIFICIAL MEASURES.

As regards the communal question, Sir Mahomed said, "The communal settlement and the Hindu-Muslim unity will no doubt be an essential factor in the achievement of our objective but my experience of quarter of a century leads me to believe that any more artificial efforts to bring about communal concord and harmony would only lead to increased ill-will and accentuate the situation. On the other hand I would rather have a period of undisturbed and unmolested forgetfulness and leave the task of healing to responsibility and time, which alone can clear the situation and bring about a millennium."—A. P.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT

Fyzee Contrasts Freedom Of Press In England With That In India

A lucid exposition of law in regard to Journalism as prevalent in England and in India was given by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee on Saturday evening when he delivered a lecture on "Law and Journalism" under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT

Mr. Fyzee drew a pointed contrast between the "Freedom of the Press" in England and that in India. Various factors contributed to the freedom of the Press in England, the most important being the independence of the judiciary together with the trial by a jury of twelve persons.

In India however various restrictions were imposed, and the Press was muzzled. The journalists here were treated as a "criminal tribe" who had to deposit a security before they ventured to start a paper, and this was done by the very people who in their country loved and were proud of the "Freedom of the Press." No opportunity was given to the Indian journalist to explain his action, as the judge and the prosecutor are one and the same.

WHAT PRESS CAN DO

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, dwelt on the need for a free press. One of the most striking examples of the immense good done by an unfettered press was, Mr. Brelvi said, provided recently in the British Prime Minister retracting the Hoare-Laval "Peace" proposals, which were universally condemned. The British Press comments were responsible for saving both Abyssinia and the League. The bureaucrats in this country would not brook comments of that kind. The various enactments in regard to the Press in India always hang like a Damocles' sword above the journalists' heads. In spite of these, however, the Nationalist Press has been daily gaining in influence.

Mr. Brelvi pleaded for a vigorous and sustained agitation for the removal of the fetters of the Press by journalists who were the guardians of its liberties.

(A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

ANDHRA MERCHANT PASSES AWAY

The death took place early on Saturday of Kancharla Janakirammaya, a prominent Andhra merchant at his residence at Princess Street after a brief illness.

Mr. Kancharla came to Bombay fifty years ago from Masulipatam. He started life as a clerk, and by dint of his ability and industry, he established a business of his own.

He took keen interest in the welfare of the Andhra community in Bombay, and was a patron of the Andhra Mahasabha, and a philanthropist.

Late Mr. Kancharna

He was 68 years of age and leaves behind two sons who are in business and a daughter, and a large circles of relatives and friends.

His funeral was attended by a large number of Andhras and members of the mercantile community..

Nasik Delegates To Lucknow Congress

NASIK, (By Mail.)

Messrs. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, Nasik District Congress Committee, D. M. Bidkar from Baglan and V. R. Khare from Yeola have been elected delegates from Nasik District constituency, to the forthcoming session of the Congress to be held at Lucknow.—A. P.

Fire At Magh Mela Grounds

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 10.

A minor fire broke out at the Magh Mela grounds to-day and some property and one motor car were burnt. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

NUCLEUS FOR DENTAL WORK

Diplomas Awarded To Nair College Licentiates

Diwan Bahadur Kambli, the Minister of Education, presided over the second annual Diploma Awarding and Prize Distribution function of the Nair Hospital Dental College on Saturday.

Dr. Venkatrao, in his welcome speech traced the history of the institution saying that it was started in 1933 with four students and only two dental chairs and to-day there are 49 students on the roll and 24 dental chairs in the clinics. He stressed the importance of the dental education and said that this was the only Institution of its kind in whole of Western India. He appealed to Government for recognition and support and for State control over dental education and profession and the necessity of having a Dental Registration Act to safeguard the profession. He observed that such legislation is long overdue.

Dr. Desai, the Dean of the College, in presenting the Report observed that they had a very ambitious programme. They desired to build up a Public Dental Health Service to educate the public and to maintain children's Clinics and approaching Mills and Factories. The College has been recognised by various Colleges of Western Countries for further studies.

NUCLEUS FOR PROFESSION.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Education addressing the new Licentiates, said, that the institution owed its birth to Dr. Nair. He congratulated the institution on its up-to-date and modern equipments.

The Educational Minister deplored the existence of a large number of unqualified dentists and quacks who do more harm than good to their clients and said that the Government was not unaware of the need for registration.

The Bombay Medical Association took steps in the matter, which soon made the Government build buildings for the Dentistry Department in J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College but owing to financial stringency could not carry out the inception of the very necessary department. In conclusion he said, the Nair Dental Hospital might well be looked upon as a nucleus to put the Dental profession in Western India on proper footing.

After the prize and diploma giving function at the hands of the minister was over Drs. V. G. Rele and H. V. Tilak thanked the president.

TARIFF BOARD AND WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Report To Be Published On Januray 23

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the Tariff Board Report regarding the grant of protection to woollen industry will be published on or about January 23 after the return of Sir Zafarrulla Khan, Commerce Member, to New Delhi on January 20.—United Press.

FIRST PREFERENCE TO EMPLOYEES' SONS

Karachi Port Trust Decision On Filling Of Vacancies

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

The Karachi Port Trust Board has adopted a resolution that in filling up the vacancies caused by the retirement of employees of the Port Trust first preferences will be given to their sons.—United Press.

Holkar At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Jan. 11.

His Highness the Maharaj Yeswantrao Holkar of Indore arrived here yesterday night. He is expected to visit the Rural Relief Exhibition and the Scientific Exhibition to-day, which are the two most attractive features of the Diamond Jubilee celebration programme.

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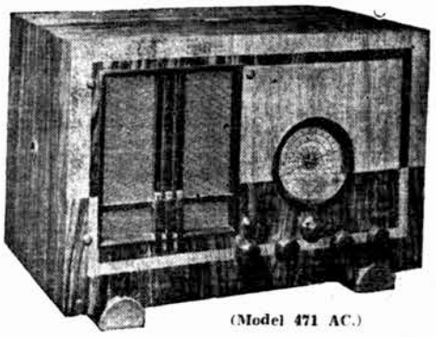

(Model 471 AC.)

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UNITED FRONT AGAINST JAPAN

Possibility Of Anglo-Russian Alliance

WARSAW: (By Air Mail).

According to the Moscow correspondent of "Czas," active plans are being pursued at the Kremlin for safeguarding against any surprise alliances in case of an eventual conflict with Japan.

The Soviet diplomatic circles, while withholding the Franco-Russian alliance for the time being, are trying to see that the recently discussed Franco-German rapprochement should never come into being.

On the other hand, M. Litvinoff has been asked by his Government to find out possibilities whereby active collaboration of Great Britain may be secured for the adoption of a common policy against Japan, in relation to the Far East.

The Soviet diplomats have observed that the Russian expansion in Eastern Asia is occupying the attention of the British and they have accordingly planned to compromise their interests with those of Britain against a common enemy.

The conquest of the immensely rich territory of North China by Japan has definitely swung the balance of economic forces against England.

Moscow is, therefore, trying to take advantage of the situation. Possibility of an Anglo-Russian alliance is envisaged in well-informed political circles.

HUNDREDS ADMIRED

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RATNAPRABHA, VASANTEE in supporting cast

AT

KRISHNA

—::: CHARNI ROAD :::—

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TOLL OF STORM IN GERMANY

Four Killed And Many Seriously Injured

COLOGNE, Jan. 10.

There were disastrous storms in western Germany this afternoon.

They were especially severe in Dusseldorf where four persons were killed and 30 seriously injured in the collapse of two factories and a railway engine shed.

There was terrific damage to Neuss, where many were hurt, and 250 people were rendered homeless.—Reuter.

SAMUEL'S MISSION TO U. S. A.

To Promote Emigration Of Jews From Germany

RUGBY, Jan. 10.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Bearsted and Mr. Simon Marks who are sailing for New York on January 15th in connection with the question of Jews in Germany, state that the object of their mission is exploratory. The delegation will seek to take counsel with all sections of those interested in America with a view to preparation of a scheme to promote emigration of Jews from Germany and to assist emigrants to start enterprises and find occupations in their new homes. It is intended to formulate a definite scheme after consultation with the various Jewish bodies not only in America but also in Palestine and elsewhere. It is added that any scheme for those objects will clearly require the raising of a large sum.—B.O.W.

BRITISH AIR FORCE STRENGTHENED

Good Progress Made In Providing Training Personnel

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Since the British Government announced their two-year expansion programme yesterday, the Air Force has increased rapidly. It is understood ten or eleven new squadrons have already been created, and now the initial work is completed and it is expected the rate of progress will be accelerated to about one squadron weekly.

A large number of new types of aeroplanes are in course of manufacture and the fine quality and high performance of the machines have exceeded expectations.

Good progress is also made in regard to the provision of the training personnel. Nine of the 13 civil flying schools for initial flight training have now been established, and five new Air Force flight-training schools have been opened. Over 700 Short-Service Commission officers has been accepted out of the 140 required by 31st March, while large numbers are on the waiting list. One hundred and ninety-two non-commissioned pilots have been accepted out of the 350 required by 31st March. The enlistment of other ranks and branches is regarded satisfactory.

EX-VICEROY'S SON ENGAGED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The engagement is announced of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Wood, eldest son of Viscount Halifax to Miss Ruth Primrose, granddaughter of the Earl of Derby.

DEATH-KNELL OF COLONIAL POWERS

League Failure Will Mean World War Between Whites And Coloured

ZURICH: (By Air Mail).

"The question of Abyssinia would prove to be a great problem for all the Colonial Powers and might in the end be their death-knell," declares General Virgin, the military adviser of the Negus in an interview with the representative of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung."

"The racial antagonism that has already been produced throughout the world has only been checked by the wise and cautious policy pursued so far by the Emperor of Abyssinia. If, however, the League of Nations does not succeed in doing its share for the Ethiopian cause, even the Emperor himself might be unable to avoid international hatred resulting in an eventual holy war between the white and the coloured races of the world. There is no doubt that Abyssinia has the sympathy and active aid of Japan, the Negro communities of Africa and America as also the co-operation of almost all the Arabic countries."

RISE IN BR. SHIPPING SHARES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The week's phenomenal rise in shipping shares which hitherto the stock-brokers were at a loss to explain finds its "raison d'etre" in to-day's announcement by the United Kingdom Chamber of shipping.

The December index number of shipping freights at 22.49 reveals an increase of 7.1 per cent compared with November and 18.99 per cent compared with December, 1934.

The European waters record the greatest increase which is 18.81 per cent higher than December 1934, while the Red Sea, Arabia and India group is 8.83 per cent higher.

PEACE PLEBISCITE AGAINST ITALY

PARIS: (By Air Mail).

Efforts are being made to unite the 150 Peace Societies of France for demonstration of their will for peace against Mussolini.

Lord Cecil and his colleagues have lately been having long conversations with the leaders of the League of Nations movement in France and they believe that the French opinion is constantly growing against the Italian dictator.

It is probable that a plebiscite, based on the same lines as the British Peace Ballot may soon be organised.

Pandit Malaviya left Allahabad yesterday afternoon for Benares. He will be returning there after three days.

MOST POTENT AGENT FOR INDIA'S LIBERATION

If I Were Indian I Would Have Become Congress Member, Says Prof. Alexander

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail)

With reference to the Golden Jubilee Celebrations in London of the Indian National Congress Professor Horace G. Alexander, of Birmingham, wrote the following letter to Mr. K. P. Mehta, chairman of the London Congress Jubilee Celebrations Committee:

Dear Mr. Mehta,

I was delighted to get your invitation to the Congress Jubilee Celebration in London, and I had hoped to be able to come up for the day. But that proves to be impossible.

I see that you are wording the invitation in such a way as to allow people to take part who are not to-day Congress sympathisers. That may be quite right. But in my own case I am quite satisfied that if I were an Indian I should be a Congress member. For the more I study its history and the more I watch its work the more convinced I am that it remains to-day the most potent agent for the liberation of India from all forms of oppressions.

I trust that in the next few years it may consolidate its strength and achieve still greater triumphs, helping to show the world what great things can be achieved without resort to weapons of violence.

With all good wishes for a successful function.

Yours sincerely,
Horace G. Alexander.

144, Oaktree Lane,
Selley Oak
Birmingham.
December 25, 1935.

CHESTERTON HITS OUT

Exposes Hollowness Of Britain's Claims Of Sympathy For Abyssinia

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

"If the League of Nations really were an impartial judicial authority and if I were one of the judges I should have decided against Italy," declares G.K. Chesterton in "G. K.'s Weekly."

This is not a war between Rome and Abyssinia. This is a war between Rome and Carthage. And it completes an unpleasant parallel that while our navy dominates the Latin Sea with Punic arrogance, we have left China to accuse us of Punic faith."—International Information Service.

JAPAN AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

It is understood that every effort will be made to keep Japan inside the Naval Conference.

It is strongly hoped if it be unnecessary to utilise any alternative ideas proposed at a meeting at the Foreign Office in the afternoon by the representatives of the dominions in Britain, which discussed the policy to be followed by Empire delegation in the event of Japan's withdrawal.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 4, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 16, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1305
Hightide: 2-09; 14-11
Lowtide: 8-23; 19-59
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 19m.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Games: Marathon race, start at Cooperage at 6-0 a.m.

Social Workers' Society's Grand Variety entertainment in aid of the Abyssinian Fund, C. J. Hall, Mayor of Bombay presiding, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, January 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Games: Volleyball tournament 4-0 p.m. Basketball tournament 5-0 p.m. Weight Lifting tournament 6-0 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 14.

Results of the Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Twelfth Day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

KANCHARLA JANAKIRAMAYYA of Messrs. Kancharla Janakiramayya and Sons, Bankers and Commission Agents, passed away yesterday, Saturday, at 3-15 a.m., at his residence, "Devkaran Mansion", Princess Street, Bombay.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day Sunday at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The opening ceremony of the Kanara Brotherhood will be held to-day Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

GUJARATI SOCIAL UNION

The Gujarati Social Union will be "At Home" to Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Sunday at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Radha Kalyanam will be celebrated to-day Sunday between the hours 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Education of the Adult according to Buddhism."

CONCERT IN AID OF ETHIOPIAN RELIEF FUND

The Social Workers' Society is holding a concert in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day Sunday in aid of Mrs. Bapsy Sabhawalla's Ethiopian Medical Relief Fund.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Kathiawar" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant.

DEATH—AND THEN WHAT?

The above will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day Sunday evening at 6-15.

GUJARATI UNION OF V. J. T. INSTITUTE

"The annual function of the Gujarati Union of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will take place to-day Sunday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 4-30 p.m. Sjt. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji will preside.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PERFORMANCE

There will be a physical culture performance by T. V. Narayanan, at South Indian Society Hall, Kings Circle, Matunga, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) today. Mr. J. C. Maitra, will preside.

BOMBAY (EUROPEAN) ASSEMBLY SEAT ELECTION

Following dates have been fixed under Bombay Govt. Gazette notification for the election of a member to the Legislative Assembly in the seat of the Bombay (European) constituency rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Boyle:—

Tuesday, the 14th January Nomination of candidates.

Monday, the 20th January Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, the 27th January from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting.

Friday, the 31st January 1936 (12 noon at the office of the Collector of Bombay) Counting of votes.

ISMAIL COLLEGE MUSHAIRA

The annual Mushaira of the Ismail College Hostel Parliament will be held at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the College Hall. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi will preside.

All are cordially invited.

ANANDILAL PODAR HIGH SCHOOL

The prize distribution gathering of the Shet Anandilal Podar High School will take place at the school premises to-day Sunday at 5-30 p.m. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside. Lady Dhankorebai will distribute the prizes.

INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day Sunday commencing from 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak of Shri Dutt Sangit Vidyalaya, Lalbaug, Bombay.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, a meeting of Bhuleshwar Congress Golden Jubilee Committee and the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held to-day Sunday at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and 9 p.m. (S.T.) respectively at the Committee's office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

"HINDUISM: THE WORLD FAITH"

The publication ceremony of an important volume on Hinduism will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Govardhan Bhuvan, Khetwadi Main Road, Mr. G. Jambotkar of Belgaum is the author of this learned volume which has been prefaced by Nyaya-Ratna Prof. Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod. Several speakers of distinction will address the gathering.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom" Classes.

LANTERN LECTURES

To-day Sunday at 6 p.m. in St. Andrew's Girls High School Hall, Bandra, a series of ten minute Lantern Lectures will be given on Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, "St. Benedict", St. Philomena, St. Francis of Assisi, The Little Flower and St. Anthony.

The lectures are held by the Ladies and Men's Sodalities of St. Andrew's Church, and are open to the public.

ARYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on Hindu Mahasabha Poona in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day Sunday Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on Hindu Mahasabha Problem at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

DHARAVI ISLAND CRICKET

The Gorai team won the championship for the fourth year in succession in the Dharavi Island Quadrangular Cricket Tourney by defeating Utan on Sunday last.

The scores were:—

Gorai team 1st Innings	62
Gorai team 2nd Innings	80
Utan 1st Innings	25
Utan 2nd Innings	43

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Pursuit" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-50 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Marry the Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Remember Last Night?" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

PLAZA—"Treasure Island" Daily at 6-30 and 9-50 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Khoon-Ka-Khoon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—Punjab-Ka-Beta in "Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PALACE—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
To-day Morning show at 10-30 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Broadway Bill" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Balidan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The V. U. B. Ensemble. 11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Be Kharab Jana. A Gujarati Social Play. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Chamber Music. The Pougnet-Morrison-Pini Trio. 8-25 p.m. A Religious Service from the Studio (Church of Scotland),* conducted by the Rev. R. Ninian Paisley, Moderator's Chaplain. 9-15 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. An Organ Recital by G. D. Cunningham.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

ALIBAHADUR KHAN EXPELLED

Bombay Congress Socialist Party Executive's Decision

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement:—

We would like to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is no longer a member of the Party and the Party will not hereafter be responsible for any of his actions including those as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Early last month Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was suspended from the membership of the Party for conduct contrary to the interests of the Party after he had been given full opportunities to explain himself.

He was called upon to resign his seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation in accordance with the written pledge which he, along with all other candidates, had given to the Party to resign his seat on the Corporation when called upon to do so by the Party Executive. He has, however, failed to do so. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was expelled from the party at the annual general meeting on December 21, by a unanimous vote.

XIII HOURS ADORATION

The annual XIII Hours Adoration at the Gloria Church, Byculla, takes place this year to-day Sunday. The solemn High Mass with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will begin at 7 o'clock. The visits will be every half hour by the different groups of parishioners, sodalities etc., The solemn Evening service will commence at 6-30 with a sermon by the Rev. Fr. Joe Lobo, of the Mahim Church, and conclude with three Benedictions, the first inside the Church and the second and third in the compound of the church.

Rewards of Rs. 500- have been offered by the Calcutta Police for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of each of five persons wanted in connection with the Chittagong armoury raid case but are still absconding.

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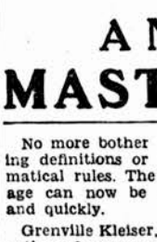

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The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

The most important development during the week was the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the A. A. A. unconstitutional which proved to be a serious blow to the Washington Administration. It appears that several capitalists and industrialists have made a common cause, with some political motives against the present administration in the States.

U. S. A. Agriculture

After the decision a conference of leading agriculturists and spokesmen was held at Washington on Friday and Saturday and it is believed that a new scheme based on voluntary co-operation will soon be carried into effect with a view to improve the lot of the agriculturists: It is a known fact that agriculturists play an important part in American politics and no attempt which aims at economic setback of masses will have any support of the U. S. Congress.

The immediate effect of the Supreme Court's decision unnerved bull operators in cotton and wheat markets but heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation. The other important effect will lead to a change in the present constitution and the Congress will be given power to improve the lot of agriculturists. The temporary adverse effect will ultimately give wide powers to the administration while price level needs stabilisation which will be achieved by new scheme.

The passing of the Bonus Bill gives hope of inflation but there is no need for any inflation at present in the United States. The President has power to devalue dollar and reduce gold content of the dollar but this power will be used when all other means fail.

Silver Position

The Silver position is still confused but news come to-day that the American treasury has agreed to buy large quantities of nationalised silver from China. Thus China will be able to have large credit in foreign markets but it remains to be seen whether the their courses and now there represent Chinese currency will be pegged with the sterling or the dollar.

It is an economic problem and when the time for stabilisation comes, the one who has a large following will be in a position of dictating terms. Inflation and managed currency have worked their courses and now there remains nothing to be gained by these methods. Everybody needs sound money for restoration of confidence for the progress of trade and the investor to-day does not know in which industry to invest his idle capital. This idle capital has diminished greatly the earning capacity of money and has raised values of securities and shares.

Upward Reaction In Cotton

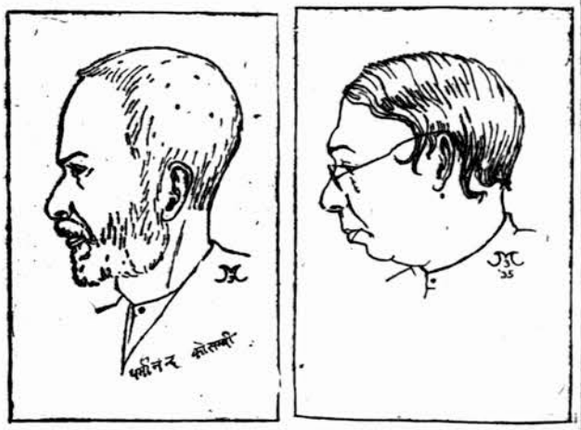
The local cotton market was the first to make a downward move and heavy selling against double options resulted in a rapid decline. Broach A/M prices declined from Rs.221 to Rs.203-8. If this level professional Bears covered their short sales and now there is an upward reaction which looks like continuing for about a week.

The silver market again recorded a sharp fall and ready silver was sold at Rs.49-8. There was a renewed selling pressure as it is understood that Bombay will import about 20,000 bars of silver from London. Local straddlers who were long in London were forced to take up deliveries in the absence of any outlet and they have sold Magh delivery and all arrivals will now be passed on to the market. Recently there was fairly good demand for cash silver from upcountry but now the demand is satisfied. So it will take some time before the market becomes free from increased stocks. The outlook is still uncertain but the fact remains that silver at present price carries less risk as prices are not far from the bottom. The U.S. Treasury has not abandoned the silver purchasing programme and although it may take some time to revive confidence, short sales are dangerous.

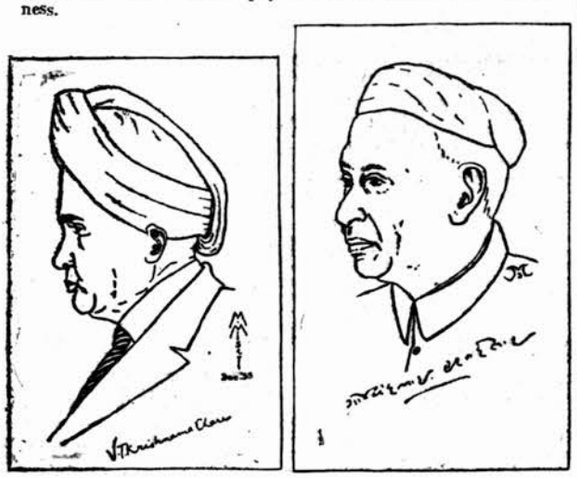
Share Bazar Dull

The share bazar continues dull and featureless. There is utter absence of any important business and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Some investors are becoming anxious to part with their holdings but hopes of relief in the super tax in the coming budget of the Government of India induces holding movement. The budget will show some surplus but it is too early to expect any important relife. Prospects of the merger of cement companies are now in background while cotton mill shares have no friends.

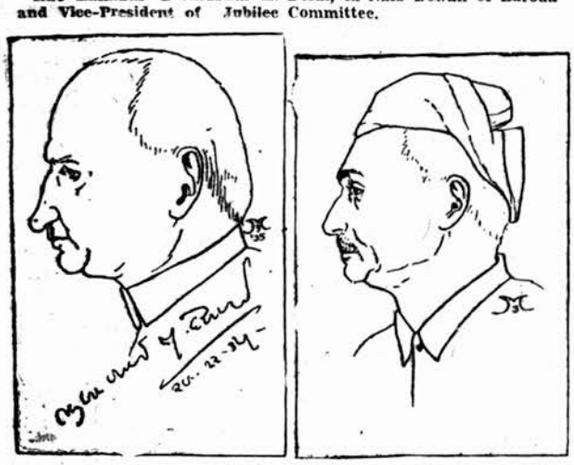
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT BARODA JUBILEE



(Left)—Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, well-known Buddhist scholar, was invited by the Maharaja to deliver a lecture on "The Path to Civilization"; (right)—Dr. S. N. Das-Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and well-known author of books on Indian philosophy, delivered a lecture on "Indian Philosophy" at the invitation of His Highness.



(Left)—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda and President of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee; (right) —Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, ex-Naib Dewan of Baroda and Vice-President of Jubilee Committee.



Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A. prominent Congress leader of Bombay, was one of the distinguished State-guests at the Baroda Jubilee Celebrations.

Mr. Motibhai C. Desai, retired High Court Judge of Baroda, and General Secretary of Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

(Sketches by Mr. M. M. Mistry, Artist).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

An open verdict of accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held today on the body of a Bhangi youth Vithal Tulsi age 10, who was knocked down on Monday the 6th instant, by a motor car No. X6101, driven by Mr. P. M. Rane, a salesman in Messrs. Dadaji Dhackji and Co., at Bellasis Road.

A verdict of "death from opium poisoning voluntarily administered to himself," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of a Hindu Matipal Babu, age 35, who was found lying unconscious on the pavement near the Mangaldas Market, on December 30 last.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired subsequently.

With the cryptic words: "I want to see if you can digest this," an unknown man was alleged to have given one Gangaram Nanoo Sawant, aged 28, some liquor yesterday, which caused him serious illness, and necessitated his removal to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he expired during the night.

Pending the Chemical Analyser's report, the inquest has been adjourned till the 21st instant.

Discontent Looms Large Among Andheri And Parle Residents

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Friday.

The forthcoming meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality is expected to be a bit interesting inasmuch as there is a proposal for the increase in cess tax which is otherwise called the special Sanitary tax. There is much discontent among the public of Andheri and Vile Parle, regarding the administration of the Municipality.

I understand that a certain taxpayer has refused payment of the house tax as the Municipality according to him had not fulfilled its obligations towards the taxpayers. In the wake of this, there is a proposal to increase the cess tax by 25 to 30 per cent. and strong opposition from the public is anticipated.

It may be stated here that the Municipal authorities are to-day faced with triple questions of increase in tax, the alleged breach of promise regarding the construction of the railway bridge and the third question is the one location of the market.

GENERAL OFFICERS PROMOTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

A press note issued to-day announces that Lieut-General Sir Walter B. Leslie becomes General, Major-General Sir H. B. Douglas Baird becomes Lieut-General and Colonel (temporary Brigadier) C. Je Auchinleck becomes Major-General.—A. P.

Il Duce To Seek Peace Through League?

Neutral Commission Of Inquiry

French Journalist Makes Sensational Forecast

PARIS, January 11.

A sensational forecast regarding plans which are being devised for the termination of the Italo-Abyssinian war is made to-day by Madam Tabouis, the well-known journalist who is Political Correspondent of the newspaper 'L.O'euvre.'

As Madam Tabouis revealed the Hoare-Laval peace plan, more than usual interest attaches to her report.

Madam Tabouis predicts that Italy will request the League of Nations to establish a neutral Commission of Enquiry for Abyssinia to investigate the war methods which are being pursued.

Work Of Commission

The Commission will be charged it is stated, to enquire into the possibility of making peace between the belligerents, and will be asked to report on the social, economic and other reforms, which, it considers necessary to be carried out in Abyssinia.

After the completion of the Report, Belgium, it is predicted, will then make a proposal to the Committee of Thirteen of the League that there should be a peace plan based on French, British and Italian development of Abyssinia.

Under such a proposal, the Emperor of Ethiopia would retain his sovereignty.

It is further stated by Madam Tabouis that an attempt would be made to persuade the Emperor of Ethiopia to seek assistance from the League of Nations with a suggestion that Britain and France should be invited to examine with him the best means for improving the social, economic and financial conditions of Abyssinia.

London and Paris, it is asserted, would provide the necessary funds for the development of Abyssinia.—Indian Allied News

Grim Determination To Defend Egypt

Britain Takes Precautions Against Surprise Attacks

ALEXANDRIA: January 10.

The general disposition of Britain's Forces in the Near-East is clearly defensive and not aggressive.

Nevertheless, the strengthening of garrisons and other precautions are evidence of a grim determination to defend Egypt and the Empire's communications against any aggressor.

The coastal road from the Frontier-town of Sollum to Alexandria presents the only possible route for the invader from west. Men of the Egyptian Camel Corps lie concealed all day and night behind the sand dunes between the Sollum Frontier, watching every movement on the other side, whilst the Italian sentries posted on roofs of Forts scan the desert with field-glasses.

No army of the world could reach Alexandria from the West in the face of the existing conditions. Moreover, Bedouin tribes on the Western Belt are not friendly towards the Italians.

Reuter's Special Correspondent visited the wire frontier, and exchanged greetings across the barrier with Italian officers, who ridiculed any suggestion of an Italian attack.—Reuter.

GENERAL NOBILE FOR ROME

Aeronautical Expert For East Africa ?

ROME, Jan. 10.

General Nobile, Commander of the ill-fated Polar Airship Expedition in 1926, is returning here by the end of January, after 24 year's aeronautical work in Russia.

It is stated that he is returning because his contract with Russia concluded.

There is no question of his being given the Command of East Africa and nothing is known of any other post for him.

It is interesting to note that "Le Matin's" Rome correspondent had earlier declared that Mussolini was recalling General Nobile as an aeronautical expert.

ITALIAN SUCCESS CLAIMED

ASMARA, Jan. 11.

A column of Italian troops and Askaris to-day closed in from opposite directions on a large well-armed Abyssinian force. The engagement took place at the confluence of the Gabat and Gheba rivers.

It is claimed that the Italians dispersed the Abyssinian concentration.—Indian Allied News.

LABOURITE OPPOSES MAC

Triangular Contest In Scotch 'Varsities Seat

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Three candidates have been nominated to the Scottish Universities bye-election, namely, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (National Government), Prof. Dewar Gibb (Scottish Nationalist) and Mr. D. C Cleghorn Thomson (Labour).

Happy He Is Nominated, Says Mac

LONDON. Jan. 11.

Asked whether he intended to make speeches during the election campaign, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied "Oh, no. I am leaving for London this afternoon." Mr. MacDonald was then asked whether he had anything to say. He replied: "What can a man say? I am happy I have been nominated and I would regard my election as a very great honour".—Indian Allied News.

Kenilworth Castle

RUGBY, Jan. 10.

It is understood that Kenilworth Castle, which in thirteenth century was given to Simon De Montford by Henry the Third and which holds an important place in English history, may shortly be taken over by the Kenilworth local authority. The Castle is the property of Lord Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa and negotiations for the transfer are reported to be in an advance stage.—B.O.W.

CR. L. A. ACT FOR BURMA EXTENDED

RANGOON, Jan. 11.

The Government of Burma has published a bill in the Gazette extending the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1931 for a period of five years beginning from August next.—A.P.

DRAMATIC TURN IN HAUPTMANN CASE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK: Jan. 11.

There is a dramatic development in the Hauptmann case.

"Jafsie" Condon, the agent between the Lindbergh Baby kidnappers, sailed for South America, saying that he was seeking rest, and would be away indefinitely.

In the meanwhile, it is reported from Trenton that Governor Hoffmann has asked for the original manuscript of a magazine article by Condon, purporting to tell everything about the Hauptmann case.

Governor Hoffman said the article was "highly important," but declined further explanation.

WILL JAPAN CHANGE HER MIND?

Hopes Revive At Expectation Of Tokio Cabinet's Decision

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The hope that Japan may change her mind about withdrawing from the Naval Conference has been refreshed by the announcement that Monday's meeting has been postponed until Tuesday morning at the Japanese request, because the issue will be considered at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet in Tokio.—Reuter.

NAZI CALL TO AIR ARM

Proclamation Invites Volunteers For Various Periods

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

The air ministry proclamation invites men aged 18 to 22 and exceptionally 23 to volunteer for service in the Air Force for a period of service of twelve years in the case of pilots, gunners, mechanics, wireless operators and a year for anti-air-craftsmen and four and a half years for others.

WILLINGDON'S TRIBUTES TO RANJI

Viceroy Accorded Welcome At Jamnagar

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 11.

A great reception was accorded to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon on their arrival here early to-day. To-day's important function was the unveiling by the Viceroy of a memorial statue of late Jamsaheb when glowing tributes were paid to Ranji both by the present Maharaja and the Viceroy. His Excellency re-called his friendship with the late Jamsaheb and expressed greatest satisfaction at the fact that the present ruler followed the footsteps of his worthy predecessor. A statue has been presented by the people of Nawanagar as a humble token of their affection and gratitude to their ruler.—A. P.

TRAGEDY AT GRAZ

Part Of Artillery Barracks Collapses Killing And Injuring Many

GRAZ (Austria), Jan. 11.

It is feared that many soldiers have been killed in the collapse of a part of the artillery barracks.

Two hundred sappers, besides the fire-brigade and ambulance men are working to extricate the dead and injured. Five bodies have already been recovered.

The disaster was due to the collapse of the roof through three floors.—Reuter.

ITALY WATCHES LEAGUE

ROME, Jan. 11.

The meeting of the Fascist Grand Council convened for January 16th has been postponed until February 1, so as to follow the meeting of the League Council at Geneva on January 20.

The Italian cabinet will meet on January 30 and the Supreme Defence Council on February 4.

It is learned in authoritative say whether it will be regarded as an act of war.—Reuter's Special.

quarters in Italy regarding imposition of oil embargo as a very serious measure but declined to

Cholera has broken out in village Dabholi, 25 miles from Ratnagiri, where 61 cases and 45 deaths are reported during the past 10 days. Two medical officers have been deputed to deal with the situation.

VICTORY FOR CONGRESSMAN

Dr. Katju Elected Chairman Of Allahabad Municipality

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

Dr. Kailasha Nath Katju, was elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality this afternoon. Dr. Katju is a Congress candidate. Loud cheers and slogans of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" echoed in the Municipal Hall after the result was declared.

Dr. Katju was opposed by Rai Saheb Kamta Prasad who got 13 votes as against 24 by the former. Rai Saheb Kamta Prasad has been Chairman of the Municipality for 12 years continuously. —United Press.

Viceroy Opens Junagad Dam

JUNAGAD, Jan. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Junagad State and the Paddock on Friday afternoon and congratulated the Nawab Sahib and the Paddock Superintendent, Mahomed, on having maintained unimpaired thoroughbred Kathi Horses which had well deserved their reputation in India for speed, strength and endurance.

The same afternoon he opened the Willingdon Dam Her Excellency complimented State engineer, Rao Bahadur Kalidas Gandhi on his ingenuity in devising a terraced garden adjoining the dam and making it negotiable by motorists.

Their Excellencies next attended the State banquet in the Aman Mahal and left for Jamnagar.—A. P.

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST LONDON INDIAN

Murder verdict was returned by St. Pancras coroner's jury recently against Mrs. Leonora Reilly, of Orde Hall-street, Holborn, and Jack Ghosal, an Indian, at the resumed inquest on Miss Ellen Ashmore, waitress, of Ormonde-yard, Holdborn.

Mrs. Reilly and Ghosal were arrested as they left the court.

The girl, who was aged 21, died in the Royal Free Hospital on December 1.

Ghosal said at a previous hearing that he had been living with Miss Ashmore for more than a year.

The coroner read to the Jury—who were not present at earlier hearings—two statements made to the police.

In the first Ghosal was alleged to have said, "We lived on very good terms..... To the best of my knowledge she never discussed with anybody trying to get rid of the baby."

A statement alleged to have been made by Mrs. Reilly declared that she received a letter from Miss Ashmore asking if she could help her, but she replied that she did not do that sort of thing.

STOPPED CHEQUE.

Ghosal, recalled, said a cheque for £3 which he wrote out in favour of Mrs. Reilly was for a coat. He subsequently stopped the cheque.

Mrs. Reilly was recalled, and the coroner asked: You were getting three pounds to look after this young woman?—Yes, if she thought it was worth it. I knew I was doing a wrong thing in even looking after her if she was going to do something to herself.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said there was no sign of injury by an instrument.—"The Daily Express."

WILL "AXE" BE REVIVED IN C. P.?

Govt. Faced With Deficit Budget Sequel To Failure Of Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Reports from several districts show that crops have failed in Berar and the northern districts.

The land revenue collections have consequently received a serious set back and it is expected that the C. P. Government budget for the current year will close with a deficit approximately of 30 lakhs which is stated to be the biggest drop since the year 1931.

The Government is now faced with financial crisis and the budget for the next year might indicate further drastic retrenchment in various departments.

PANDEMONIUM AT LAHORE MEETING

Discussions On Shahidgunj Affairs Ends In Confusion

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Complete pandemonium prevailed at a meeting held after 'Jumma' prayers in Badshi Mosque yesterday resulting in exchange of blows and the hurling of shoes at each other. The police made one arrest.

Trouble arose over the question of holding the Shahidganj Conference. Opinion was divided. One section favoured the holding of the conference, as previously settled despite the orders of the District Magistrate banning the same. The section had the support of the young elements and a poster to this effect had been already issued.

The moderate opinion among the audience vehemently decried the attempt at misleading Muslims to the policy of civil disobedience.

Speakers were interrupted persistently, abuses were exchanged and allegations and counter-allegations made in course of which blows were exchanged and shoes hurled at each other. The meeting then dispersed in confusion.

Ch. Moula Bux, was arrested by the police after the dispersal of the meeting on the charge of defying the District Magistrate's order by issuing a poster inviting a Shahidganj conference in Lahore. —United Press.

CONTENTIOUS MEASURES BEFORE C. P. COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

The C. P. Council session which commences on January 22 promises to be a lively one. The Government will it is expected introduce the C. P. Tobacco Taxation Bill and two other bills amending the Municipalities and Local Self-Government Acts with a view to regularising the expenditure incurred "inter-alia" on the Silver Jubilee celebrations. The Tobacco Taxation Bill which is a fateful measure and had been rejected by the Council after being on the anvil for more than three years is being revived probably to augment revenue but is bound to meet strong non-official opposition since the Council stands committed to its rejection.

The other two bills will also evoke lively debate.

Another interesting subject is a resolution by Mr. Y. M. Kale of Buldhana recommending to the Government the immediate introduction of legislation to stop cross-word puzzles and the like which he claims are demoralising the educated public in the province to an alarming extent.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Motilal Shivlal, who was the host of the President of the Indian National Congress when the latter came to this city to participate in the Congress Jubilee celebrations, has done a good deal unobstrusively in promoting the spread of the knowledge of Hindi in India.

MAHALUXMI FREE HARIJAN DISPENSARY

Need Of Honorary Services Of Doctor

(From A Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 10.

The following number of Harijans have taken advantage of the above dispensary, conducted in the Mahalaxmi Kacharapati Municipal Harijan Chawl, during the months of November and December, 1935—225 men, 67 women, 101 boys and 143 girls, the total being 536.

An honorary doctor is needed for the said dispensary to attend twice a week. At present Dr. Mulchand Mukati has been working but need is felt for the assistance of another doctor. I hope that other benevolent doctors will follow the footsteps of Dr. Mukati and help the Harijan Dispensary.

Those, who wish to render their services for the cause of Harijans, should write to Mrs. Ratanben Menta, New Patkar's Blocks, Bandra.

Villager's Tragic End

Sequel To Long-Standing Dispute

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

A long-standing dispute between two parties is reported to have culminated in one villager being fatally injured in village Aslamnagar, 16 miles from here.

It is stated that the dispute was in connection with some landed property and Baichu who got possession of the land was, it is alleged, attacked last night by the other party with spears. He received serious injuries and succumbed later in the hospital.

The police have arrested two persons in this connection and are making further investigation. —United Press.

His Excellency the Viceroy, during his Kathiawar tour, will visit Limbdi on 25th January. His Excellency will perform the opening ceremonies of a hospital, a bridge and an irrigation canal there.

GUJARAT VYAYAM MANDAL

Secretaries Call For Information From Local Institutions

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Vyyam Mandal Bharati Vidyalaya, write:—

The draft constitution for the Gujarat Vyayam Prachar Mandal is ready and it is proposed to convene a meeting of the representatives of all the institutions interested in physical training in Gujarat—including Kathiawad—to discuss the draft and to formally inaugurate the Mandal. The time and place for the meeting will be announced in due course.

But it is necessary to have at handful information regarding the various institutions for gymnastics, games etc in order that they may be informed abaut the date and location of the proposed meeting and a copy of the draft constitution may be sent to them beforehand.

All such institutions are requested to send the following information to the Secretaries:—

The name of the institution and of its head with full address.

Whether the institution is open to the general public or meant specially, for a particular caste or community?

Whether it is for boys, or girls, or a mixed institution?

Is any public organisation running the institution?

Information on the system adopted, courses of training, average attendance, etc., will be useful.

TRAGIC END OF BOY

Sequel To Alleged Driving Away Of Evil Spirits

JACOBABAD, Jan. 10.

How a little boy was mercilessly beaten to death by a Brahmin reputed to be an expert in the art of divin gaway demons through the superstitious ignorance of his parents has come to light, following the arrest of the man.

It transpires that the deceased was suffering from typhoid, and while on sick bed muttered some inaudible language, which the superstitious parents took for the possession of the child by some evil spirit. They were advised to summon the Brahmin in question who in turn asked for a cane, with which he thrashed the boy for several minutes to drive away the spirit.

On the following day the poor child died of excruciating pain.—United Press.

COLD WAVE IN KATHIAWAR

Viceregal Visit To Junagadh Relics Cancelled

JUNAGADH, Jan. 10.

The cold wave which was accompanied by frost in some places in north Gujarat on Thursday morning swept over Kathiawar too. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon were accordingly constrained to cancel their contemplated visits this morning to the mango plantation and oldest the extant rock inscription in India containing the edicts of Asoka, Rudhadama and Skandhagupta and specimens of artistic skill and individuality of prehistoric engineers preserved on the ancient site of Junagadh.—A. P.

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

The Death Of Tim Martin

No. 5

Within the bare room, Lit by the feeble light of a gas burner, lay the crumpled form of a man, chained by the arms and leks to spikes into the wall.

Harry Magree, resplendent in brand-new clothes, stood in the most expensive enclosure watching the dog-racing at the Hembley Stadium, with feelings of great satisfaction. He had removed his moustache and shaved off his heavy, black eye-brows, and, in his changed attire, felt satisfied that he was beyond recognition. The old saying that money breeds money seemed to be coming true in his case. He had visited the Stadium with the balance of the hundred pounds he had earned for his share in the escape of Tim Martin from Dartmoor, in his pocket. In three races he had backed the winner at good odds, and, as he watched, the numbers went up for the fourth. Again he had won.

The occasion seemed to call for a drink. He sauntered from the enclosure to the bar and ordered a drink, finished it, and called for another. Then he strolled back towards the enclosure, full of satisfaction with himself. But the feeling changed as a big, thick-set man linked arms with him.

"Hullo, Harry!" he said. "Enjoying yourself? Come along with me. They want to see you at the station. Steady!" he added, as Magree showed signs of restiveness. "You don't want to go in a van, do you? There's two more of the boys behind you."

Magree turned his head, and realised with dismay that his feeling of satisfaction had been premature. He glared at the detective holding his arm, sized up the two men who had unostentatiously gathered beside him, and then decided that the odds were too heavy.

"O.K.," he growled, "I'm coming along. You've got nothing on me, boys."

The little group passed, apparently unnoticed by the crowd, to the exit and along to the main road, where a car was waiting. Two of the detectives entered the car, the third mounted the driving seat, and a few hours later Harry Magree was endeavouring to account for his movements on the day that Tim Martin escaped from Dartmoor.

"Now listen, Harry," said Detective Inspector Dan Wayne wearily. "Don't repeat yourself. We've got evidence that you and Sam Harris were hired for this job. You're going to get what's coming to you anyway—but, get this into your skull—a certain gentleman, in fact, the man for whom you did this job, wanted Tim Martin out, for purposes of his own. He's no friend of Tim Martin's! In fact, I should not be very surprised if Martin were discovered somewhere, dead! Murdered! D'you realise where that puts you? You're an accessory to the murder, you and your pal, Sam Harris!"

'No", exclaimed Harry Magree, anxiously. "You can't pin any murder on me! I never knew....."

"Then you've got one way of clearing yourself", broke in the detective. "Spill it! Where did you take Martin? You silly idiot, I'm not trying to trap you. It's the man who's got Martin that I want. Come on! Open up!"

Magree rolled his eyes round the room as if looking for a way out. Then suddenly he began to speak.

"All right," he said. "I never bargained for a murder, and he caught us properly. I thought the bloke was a pal of Martin's. Listen, this is what happened. Me and another fellow, we collected Martin in a car which the bloke had ready for us at the station. We drove to London with him, changing cars twice on the way back. We had instructions not to say anything to Martin, and he really thought that we were two 'tecs taking him to London. We got to Brockley, as we had been instructed, and delivered him to a house there. It was 479, St. Juson's Road, just near the station. The bloke met us at the door. We had 'phoned him as he'd arranged, that things were O.K. and that we were coming. Well, we led Martin in—he had a pair of handcuffs on—and left him The bloke paid us over the balance of the money he'd promised, fifty quid, and we cleared off."

"What was the man like? Did you recognise him, or did you notice anything peculiar about him"? asked the detective.

"No," replied Magree. "He'd got his hat on, and a coat collar turned up nearly to his ears. He was about your height, nearly six feet, I suppose, and broad-shouldered. Yes! There was one thing about him. One of the fingers of his right hand had lost the first bit—the joint was off. It was the trigger finger, because I remember thinking that he'd have a job to pull a gun on us."

"You're sure of that?" asked Dan Wayne.

"Positive", replied Magree. "I was curious about the fellow."

"Good", said the detective-inspector. "See if you can think of anything else about him. It's a good job I know you Magree. You're a fly customer, but murder's not one of your amusements. Because, unless I'm very much mistaken, your unknown friend wanted Tim Martin for one thing only, and when he'd got that—Martin was booked. I only hope we get him in time. Take him out."

* * * *

Magree's guards led him from the room, and Dan Wayne hurried after them. Within a few minutes a Flying Squad car was racing him towards Brockley, and Number 479, St. Juson's Road. The car made wonderful time, and before it stopped at the house, the men were jumping from it.

Two men ran smartly to the alley at the back of the house, while Dan Wayne and two others hurried up the steps to the front door.

The detective-inspector knocked on the door, and the sound echoed within. As they peered through the curtains into the front room they saw that it was bare of furniture. While they waited for another moment at the door, a voice called to them from the street.

"Do you gentlemen want to look over the house?"

They looked down and saw the speaker, a young man, standing by the gate.

"We'd like to", answered Dan Wayne. "May I ask who you are?"

"I'm the agent", replied the man. "The house is to let. I was just coming to stick a bill up in the window"

"We're police officers", said Dan Wayne, "and we're making some enquiries about your tenant. What do you know about him? What made him leave?"

"His name is Blanks," replied the agent, his eyes staring in amazement. "He came round to the office and gave notice. Said he wanted a house with a garage. We had one on the books, so we agreed to transfer the rent, and we've fixed him up. He's only been gone about four days. He's not five minutes away from here, in Chodlesday Crescent. I'll show you the house if you'll come with me."

"We'd like to look over this house first", said Dan Wayne, "if you don't mind opening up for us."

"Sure," answered the young man.

He produced several bunches of keys from his pocket, and sorting out those belonging to the house, flung open the door for the detective-inspector to walk into the hall.

"I see that Mr. Blanks has left this curtains behind", said Dan Wayne. "Rather unusual isn't it?"

"He's taking them later", replied the agent. He's still got a key which he's returning as soon as he's taken the rest of his fittings".

"Well, while you are putting up your bill in the window, we'll have a look round. You'd better not talk about our visit to anyone."

"Right", answered the agent. "I won't on any account."

The detectives made a quick examination of the house, without discovering anything which could be of use to them. Not even a scrap of paper by which he could be identified had beeen left by the mysterious Mr. Blanks. They were about to leave, when Sergeant Fruby, who had been poking about in the cellar, came hur-

(Continued on page 40)

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Is Birth Control Desirable?

Prize Essays

Birth Control Essential To Poorer Classes

(By Miss N. F. WADIA, B.A., Bombay.)

Birth Control means any "modification of the normal act of coitus with the deliberate intention of preventing pregnancy" and is quite distinct from abortion. To the question whether birth control is moral, the only answer is that of Dean Inge: "The morality of birth control depends on the motive behind it." Abstinence to young married couples is a physical impossibility.

Birth Control has two aspects:

(1) Individual and personal welfare:—If pregnancies are too frequent, the woman's health suffers as there is not sufficient interval between childbirths for her to recuperate. Sometimes another pregnancy might prove fatal to her. If the mother's vitality is poor, the child will not be healthy. Birth control is also desirable if the family income is small.

(2) Social or racial welfare:—In the case of welfare works, it aims at relieving immediate physical suffering at the expense of the future well-being of the race. Preventive and other branches of medicine have so far preserved the defectives at the cost of the strong and the healthy. Thus the quality of the race deteriorates, and as the quantity and not the quality is now aimed at, the standard of living goes down, and unemployment and war are the result.

Broadly speaking, the aims of all social endeavour should be:—

(1) to prevent the unfit from multiplying. To achieve this (a) segregation of the sexes; (b) sterilization, voluntary or compulsory; and (c) family limitation, are necessary.

(2) To encourage the multiplication of the fit. To achieve this, certain economic reforms are needed.

Why birth control is desirable is because:—

(1) Pregnancy often aggravates certain ailments.

(2) It prevents persons suffering from conditions like insanity and feeble-mindedness, which are hereditary, from procreating.

(3) It keeps women in good health, as frequent pregnancies shorten their life and it also decreases maternal and infant mortality rates. These are higher when the pregnancies are too frequent or too numerous.

(4) Obviously poverty necessitates a limited family.

Thus, for racial and economic reasons, birth control is essential to the poorer classes to whom the knowledge is now not available, though the educated classes have access to it. It is because of this that abortion is very largely practised.

The universality of marriages, child marriages, and the prevalence of polygamy in India, make birth control the more necessary.

Birth control information should be available to married women

(1) for the spacing of children,

(2) for the prevention of transmisson of hereditory defects and diseases, and for other medical reasons,

(3) for economic reasons,

(4) when they are below eighteen years of age.

Birth control information will lessen (1) prostitution, (2) birth of diseased and feeble children, (3) hereditary diseases, (4) the high infant and maternal mortality rates, (5) over-population and housing congestion, (6) destitution and the necessity for child-labour and organised charity. It will also enable every wife to develop herself in body and mind before becoming a mother, to be pregnant only when she is healthy and strong, and to space pregnancies properly and to take care of her own and her children's health.

* * * *

II

Birth Control Will Elevate Womanhood

(By B. N. MOTIVALA, Bombay).

"The world is groaning under the curse of chance parenthood. It is due to posterity that procreation be brought under the control of reason and conscience."

ANON.

Birth control through artificial appliances is desirable for the following among several valid reasons; It enables parents to respect the rights of children. It benefits the health and education of children when their numbers and the intervals between them are adjusted to parental health and resources. A high birth-rate is associated both with a high infantile death-rate and with a high rate of infantile morbidity. Hence an intelligently-controlled birth-rate becomes the basic factor of racial health.

Birth-control introduces an era of voluntary motherhood and gives women the freedom to decide as to how many children they will have. It thus elevates the status of womanhood and wifehood. One of the main causes of the high maternal death-rate is excessive child-bearing. Highest mortality is found in later deliveries.

Birth-control decreases abortions, lessens cases of infanticide and checks illegitimacy. It helps to control wars. It makes possible the early marriages of sexually mature persons—the one big step towards the reduction of prostitution. It effects the complete liberation of the spiritual object of marriage. It helps married couples to avoid parenthood when both or either of them is suffering from transmissible diseases. It plays an expanding role in preventive therapy. It is the "key to a direct step in human organic evolution and in the spiritual growth of the race." Birth-control offers the public the only means of avoiding the evils of excessive child-bearing on the one hand and enforced continence on the other.

As the gospel of birth-control spreads more and more it will become a more beneficial force to society, giving men and women an increasing command over their destiny and the power to make a new world.

III

Not A Question Of Morality

(By V. M. MANIAR, Rajkot).

The answer is decisively and emphatically "Yes," but "to what extent and by what methods," is a question of a puzzling character. It is gratifying to learn that the Indian mind is trying to get the grip of some acute problems which confront India of to-day. Since the disappearance of the four stages in the Indian life viz. "Brahmacharya," "Grihastha," "Vanprastha" and "Sanyasa," the population problem in India is becoming more and more acute. The grave proportion, it has assumed to-day, is due to the intervening periods in Indian History, viz., the Muslim periods, not to say of the British period, which practically done nothing in this direction. When the marriagable period ranged between 25 and 50 according to the Aryan mode of life, there was no question of begetting children either earlier or later. The child marriage with its concomitant evils stepped in, with the advent of the Muslims. Continence, a difficult virtue, in actual practice, according to Prof. Dr. August Forel of Zurich, a leading authority on this subject, is summed up in the following words: "Few men and even fewer women, however firmly resolved, are capable of effectually suppressing their sexual needs; even where they do, consequences are generally of a dire and dismal nature, the loss of marital love, secret illicit relations with others, subsequent infidelity, nervous disorders, impotence, sterility, etc. Continence and birth control or conception of control or contra-conception stand poles asunder."

Birth control has nothing to do with religion and morality. Rather it has intimate bearing on economic and medical problems of life, Indians are human beings and as such, they are fully entitled to the use of all ameliorations to better their own lot. It will be a great loss to themselves personally, and an injustice to the Indian race, to run a counter propaganda on any count. The reactionaries, in this direction, as in the propaganda against the use of modern means of life, would gain little even if they do. They should not inflict their prejudice on a population of 350 millions, struggling against abject poverty, half-fed, half-clothed, with skeletonlike ghostly figures with the average age of 23 writ large on their brow. This is an era of the survival of the fittest.

When every child is healthy, has a good home, sufficient food, an education to fit its abilities and suitable work properly remunerated, then, indeed India can plan for more population. The advocates of birth-control do not deny the right of the individuals to have good healthy children when the family income warrants them a good living. It leads to the welfare of the family unit. It is a 'via media' between absolute prevention of births and a rackless multiplication. It is a crime to say that a woman is a child-generating machine. Motherhood is only one aspect of a woman and it can wait for a year or two. Real adjustment between man and wife before coming to parenthood is the sovereign remedy for all these ills. It is the conscious limitation and spacing of progeny to suit the economic and other conditions of parents and nations. It is twisting history to say that one or another civilization died of

(Continued on page 18)

Result Of Essay Competition

The First Prize—named the Margaret Sangar Prize—of Rs. 25 which the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offered through this journal, for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate, has been awarded to MISS N. F. WADIA, Bombay.

A Second Prize of Rs. 15 for the second best essay, offered by the same Society, has been awarded to MR. B. N. MOTIWALA, Bombay.

A Third Prize of Rs. 5 has been awarded to MR. V. M. MANIAR, Rajkot, and a fourth prize of the same amount is awarded to Mr. C. A. PHADKAR, Vile Parle. The last two prizes are given by "The Chronicle".

These four Prize Essays along with two others are published on this and the 18th page. A few others will be published in our issue of Sunday next.

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Safety For All Campaign In Germany

Vast Propaganda Scheme Trains People To Consider Traffic Discipline As Patriotic Duty

(By H. R. Wadhwani, B. A., Text. Eng. (Germany).

Sixty persons lose their lives everyday in Germany due to one or the other accident. These could roughly be divided as 20 being due to lack of traffic discipline, 17 to factory mishaps and the remaining number to fire, gas, drowning, etc. The axact magnitude and enormity of this continuous destruction of life and property will perhaps be better gauged when it is noted that fire accidents alone amount to 16,000 every year (44 every day) and owing to these 4 persons lose their lives, 8 persons receive injuries and property worth 1 1|4 million marks is destroyed each day on an average.

In order to combat such a heavy loss of life and property and with the object of disciplining people and giving them a systematic training in the direction of Safety First (Prevention of Accidents), a special department of "Schadenverhutung" has been established in Germany along with the other Welfare Departments by the National Socialist Government.

NATION-WIDE PROPAGANDA

It will indeed be of interest to describe briefly the extensive activities and the lot of valuable work done by this newly set up department, which has proved itself to be so serviceable to the nation at large, and has been instrumental in reducing considerably the accident mortality and destruction of property. Its functions fall mainly under two heads—research and its application. They not only go deep into noting minutely all the various causes of accidents but also engage themselves in finding out effective remedies and ever contriving new devices for avoidinng them. And, in the second part, all this vast fund of information is imparted and brought home to all the population by a nation-wide propaganda.

It is highly gratifying to note how thoughtfully the whole plan is laid out and with what precision and thoroughness each detail is attended to. To start with accurate statistics are collected, records made, classifications effected, and inferences drawn of the causes, nature and result of all the accidents happening in the country. This then is made the basis of all the numerous experiments with which the "Schadenverhutung" Department is ever busy with a view to take all possible steps to minimize the number and gravity of these accidents.

Having found from experience that about 80 per cent. of the accidents are due to nothing but negligence, carelessness, ignorance and error of judgment, it is strongly believed that both mandatory provisions at law, calling for more vigilance and carefulness and an educative and persuasive propaganda making each individual better alive to his civic duties and responsibilities to his fellow-countrymen are utterly indispensable for any radical reform in this direction.

STRINGENT SAFETY LAWS.

Several safety laws and traffic regulations have, therefore, been enacted and all executives and law courts have been instructed to take serious notice of and penalize even the slightest indifference thereto.

Side by side numerous contrivances and mechanical devices have been set up, which naturally help and make easy the observance of these traffic and other regulations. For instance, fencings have been laid at all points where two or more roads converge at a sharp angle; automatic or hand-controlled electric signals have been installed, low lattice guard rails have been erected at dangerous spots, big mirrors hung on certain corners to guide drivers of motor cars and other vehicles as well as the pedestrians—showing traffic congestion and the direction of vehicular traffic. These and other various arrangements have been found most satisfactory and the number of accidents has been greatly reduced. It is contemplated to extend all main traffic arteries to overcome the dangers of the road, which are expected to increase with the impetus given to motor traffic—reduction of taxes and the appearance of the small cheap car on the market. This plan will include special paths for cyclists only, who will then no longer be the frequent cause of road accidents they have hitherto proved to be.

SAFETY EXHIBITIONS AND "WEEKS."

But the larger portion of the task is accomplished by means of a vast propaganda comprising, among other things, of organisation of Safety Exhibitions and special "Week Programmes," bearing on the purpose. To reduce the number of street accidents and teach people "road sense," to prevent appalling loss of life and property due to fires and to prevent drowning accidents, traffic, fire and swimming "weeks" have been organised and recently an anti-noise campaign has been started on the plea that noise has a most adverse effect on nerves, and public health. During these special "weeks" a lot of "Safety for All" propaganda work is done and people are acquainted with the causes of accidents, their results and effects on individuals as well as on the whole country. All this proves quite satisfactory in training and disciplining the people.

The campaign of "Safety for All" during these "Weeks" specially and in the ordinary course even otherwise is carried on by distributing special leaflets and pamphlets, delivering lectures in schools, colleges institutions and public places; organising exhibitions and demonstrations of Safety Appliances, posters, literature, models, etc.; arranging radio-talks; posting posters on pillars and public places; contributing special articles to papers; showing magic lantern slides and films dealing with Safety Campaign in cinemas along with Week News and advertisements. Special gramophone records are made and sent to various centres to be broadcasted and accidents models are prepared and kept in exhibitions and public places—all these helping to create a very desirable effect on the minds of people.

TRAFFIC DISCIPLINE.

People are thus trained to consider "Traffic Discipline as Duty" and those who break the discipline do not abide by the traffic and other regulations, e.g. crossing the road when not allowed, alighting or boarding a moving tram car, are fined one mark immediately on the very spot by a police man on duty. Sometimes tram cars are stopped and persons boarding are asked to get down and catch another tram. From time to time vehicles are examined and if any defects are found in them, the drivers and owners are warned or fined. Motor car drivers and other persons producing noise are also strictly dealt with by the police and the law courts. Similarly persons responsible for fire and other accidents are very severely punished.

The German authorities have been to a very great extent successful in reducing the number of accidents and people have also learnt to be careful and to adhere to the traffic and other regulations and thereby avoid serious accidents, loss of life and destruction of property.

The office of Schadenverhutung and other various Welfare Departments has been opened in the burnt (now repaired to a certain extent) building of the Reichstag in Berlin. This is the central place for carrying out "Safety for All" campaign throughout Germany. In every village, town and city the campaign is effectively carried out. This Department publishes also a fortnightly magazine "Kampf der Gefahr" dealing with Safety First and has various other plans in view in order to minimize the number of accidents and for the safety of life and property.

Besides the Schaverhutung Department, there is another association called "Berufsgenossenschaften," which has been doing excellent work in the direction of safety in factories and similar concerns for the last many years. Besides there are two Safety Appliances and Industrial Hygiene Museums in Germany—one in Berlin and the other in Munich, where all the latest Safety Appliances are exhibited in order to give lessons in Safety First to the engineering students and other interested persons and show them the right sort of appliances and articles which should be used in houses, factories and other places. The Engineering students particularly and others also generally fight gallantly in reducing the number of accidents, preventing loss of life and destruction of property due to the carelessness, negligence and ignorance of the people. To-day Germany is proud of the success she has attained in the direction of "Safety for All" campaign and yet keeps a vigilant eye on every opportunity which could be used for the prevention of accidents and thereby saving many valuable lives and property.

Any person breaking the traffic discipline rules is fined one Mark immediately on the spot by a policeman on duty; Along with the receipt he gets a warning as well to be more careful in the future.

One of the posters appealing to the public to regard traffic discipline as duty.

Another poster showing a warrior destroying the dragon of accidents with his sword of "Safety First" methods.

My Pilgrimage To Holy Kailas And Lake Manasarovar

By SWAMI SADANANDA SARASVATI

(Mount Kailas, the holy abode of Shiva, the Destroyer among the Hindu Trinity, and the Lake Manasarovar, the supposed source of the three most sacred rivers of India, e.g., the Ganges, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra, are held in the highest veneration by all classes of Hindus. Their scriptures teem with glowing descriptions, mostly of an imaginative and mythical character, of this hallowed trans-Himalayan region.

Very few European travellers had visited the Holy Mountain and the Lake till the historic Younghusband Expedition of 1904 threw open the gate, so to say, to the forbidden land of Tibet. A year later Mr. Charles A. Sherring, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Almora, accompanied by Dr. T. G. Longstaff, F.R.G.S., of the Alpine Club, traversed this region, and in 1906 Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, made his memorable journey to the mountain and the lake.

So far, few Hindus have dared to undertake a pilgrimage to this region, owing to the extreme hazards of the journey. In 1931, however, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, with a small retinue, made a trip to the Holy Mount and the Lake. In June of this year, Swami Sadananda Sarasvati, alias M. Shiva Rao, who is a retired Government Telegraphist of Bombay, undertook this arduous pilgrimage, proceeding on foot as far as Garbyang on the Indo-Tibetan border and finishing the remaining portion of the journey on horse-back.

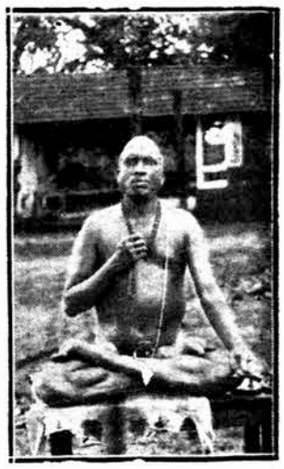
From Almora to Kailas, the distance is about 250 miles, and it took the Swami exactly 24 days to reach the foot of the mountain. The Swami was joined on his way by two parties, one from Benares and the other from Calcutta, who were similarly bound. Dr. Tucci of the Royal Italian Academy, who was on his way to Tibet, in search of old Tibetan manuscripts, joined the party at Garbyang and accompanied them as far as Kailas.

There are three approaches from the United Provinces into the region of Kailas and Manasarovar, viz., the eastern through the Lipulekh Pass, which is at a height of 16,780 ft., the central, through the Untadhura Pass, at a height of 18,000 feet, and the western, over the Niti Pass (16,750 ft.). Of these the easiest is the eastern one, and it was this that was chosen by the Swami, Almora being made the starting point. We publish below an interesting account of the pilgrimage from the pen of the Swami himself).

THE START

Our party of three, consisting of myself, a companion and Mr. D. N. Mutyala, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess, started from Almora on foot at 7-30 a.m. on 6th June by the narrow winding mountain path leading through the Shintole pine forest, our destination for the day being Doulchina, a distance of some 13 miles from Almora. On our way we passed through more than one picturesque village nestling amidst steep hillocks with narrow ribbon-like streams occasionally skirting them. As we marched on, at every turn of the zig-zag way, we were being confronted with new and new panoramic views of surpassing beauty of the Himalayan glen and dale.

Starting from Daulchina at the early hour of four next morning (June 7), we journeyed on to Ganai and Sherrighat the latter of which we reached in the evening.



Swami Sadanand Saraswati

Here we took our bath in the Sarju-Ganga. This river skirts the road practically all along from Ganai to Sherrighat and is crossed by a suspension bridge while nearing the latter place. At Sherrighat we dispensed with the coolies whom we had brought with us from Almora to carry our things and engaged instead two ponies, which, we were told, would be able to negotiate the steep bridle-paths ahead of us better than the coolies.

River Gori-Ganga between Askot and Dharchula.

Berinag

We left the village at 4-30 a.m. next day (8th June) for Berinag, a distance of about 12 miles from Sherrighat and 42 miles from Almora. Though most of the way was easy of travel we had to face a steep zig-zag ascent for about three miles and we could reach the place only at about 7 p.m. Berinag is a centre of tea cultivation and is full of pine trees. Being situated at an altitude of 5,500 ft., we found it much cooler than any place we had traversed so far. There is a charitable hospital and a church at this place, while three miles away there is a dairy farm owned by a wealthy landlord.

We left Berinag at 4 a.m. on 9th June for Thal, which is about ten miles away and which we reached at 10.30 a.m. It was practically a descent all through. We got all our provisions from the local Postmaster and rested ourselves for the remaining part of the day on the verandah of the local school. A short distance from here flows the Ramganga, a tributary of the Kali river, which forms the boundary line between British India and Nepal in this part of the country.

We left Thal at about four next morning and reached Dindihat at 10 a.m. Resting here till 2-30 p.m., we proceeded to Askot, situated at a distance of 19 miles from Thal, which we reached at 5-30 p.m. on the fifth day (10th June) of our start from Almora, having covered a distance, by now, of about 70 miles. On our way, two hours earlier, we had caught a glimpse of the towering snow-clad summits of Nandadevi, Panchuli and Pindari and had also our first experience of rain after leaving Almora.

Askot

Askot is an important place, being the headquarters of the Rajwar, His Highness Bikram Bahadur Pal, who is a well educated

(Continued on page 30).

Askot group—with the Rajwar in the centre, and Swami Sadanan da Saraswati to his right.

A gorge beyond Dharchula.

About Studios And Stars

"Dr. Madhurika" with Kumari Sabita Devi and Syt. Motilal at the Imperial, running second week.

Srimati Leela and Ahindra Laxmi) in "Balidan" (Bharat to run at the Roxy.

FIRST MODERNISTIC

Geometric Ballet

The first modernistic geometric ballet ever staged in a motion picture, with one hundred and thirty two girls and men dancing to the accompaniment of a chorus of sixteen voices has been staged for "Sweet Surrender," the Universal musical production, which, under the hand of the director, Monte Brice, was recently completed in Astoria with Tamara and Frank Parker of radio renown in the star roles. This ballet was directed by Sara Mildred Strauss, internationally famed dance expert.

Miss Strauss is the woman who conceived the idea of presenting such ballets jazzed up to vaudeville tempo, in variety and motion picture houses as popular entertainment. Her experiment has proved successful wherever her troupe has performed. Their movie debut is in two ballet numbers planned along these popular lines. One is called "The Apassionata," the other "The Spirit of the Fountain." Tamara dances in both ballets for the first time on stage or screen.

Dana Suesse, composer of such hit tunes as "You Ought to Be In Pictures" as well as semi-classical pieces wrote the music for both ballets. The vocal chorus is sung by LeoNadon's Academy Singers, a well known choral group. Two huge sets, occupying an entire sound stage a city block square were built for the Strauss dances at a cost exeeeding ten thousand dollars.

The set for "The Apassionata" ballet represents the temple of the God of Love with a giant figure of the god fifty feet high in the background and the dancing floor lined with immense modernistic columns topped with spherical lights. "The Spirit of the Fountain" set is a stylized garden scene surrounding a dance floor polished to suggest a frozen pool. Director Brice shot these dance scenes with moving crane and perambulator cameras in order to catch the action from all angles.

"The Spirit of the Fountain" ballet is a fast waltz with a toe dance. All the performers are girls. They wear silver wigs and use masks at several stages of the dance. These masks are also topped by wigs and are carried like fans attached to handles.

It was originally intended by director Brice to use a double for Tamara in the ballet numbers since she had never done any dancing except the conventional ballroom variety. Miss Strauss had different ideas. She assigned one of her troupe to put the former star of Jerome Kern's "Roberta," through the rigorous course of calisthenics which fitted her for the dances.

Srimati Gohar in "Kimti Ansu" at the West-End.

Kumari Uma Shashi and Saigal in "Dhoop-Chhanv" to be released at the Minerva.

MOVIE PLAYERS ARE TALENTED

In Other Fields, Too

If your favourite motion picture star had never seen the inside of a studio he or she still could launch or continue a successful career in dozens of other pursuits, a Hollywood survey disclosed recently.

At Paramount's Hollywood Studio many of the reigning cinema artists have potential sidelights that could, if necessary, result in economic independence.

Mae West could go back to her former job of producing plays on Broadway.

Jan Keipura of "Give Us This Night" fame, might pick up his career as a lawyer, the one he followed before opera and film fame beckoned.

Marlene Dietrich could return to concert violin work, or get a job as an expert "still" photographer.

Wendy Barrie, an expert penwoman, could find ready employment copying valuable documents.

Gertrude Michael and Betty Burgess could retire to concert work at the piano.

Sir Guy Standing would probably feel the close down least of all. An expert designer and builder, Sir Guy would find employment in any of a dozen ship-building works. Failing in that, the titled Britisher could serve as an architect or return to the oil painting which brought him fame abroad.

If none of these occupations were open, Sir Guy could always return to his first love, the sea, as an expert navigator.

Gary Cooper could find ready employment in the work for which he trained himself—architecture and draughting.

Verily, Hollywood's stars are well stocked with "talents" on the shelf.

Paul Robeson

ON THE WAY TO UNIVERSAL CITY FOR "Show Boat"

On Friday of this week, the third player selected for "Show Boat," Paul Robeson, left New York for Universal City. Robeson was signed by Carl Laemmle, Jr., by long distance telephone when he was in London and will have to return to London for a Continental concert season immediately he finishes his hole in "Show Boat." While in New York he has given a recital and appeared on the radio and has several engagements to fill between here and Los Angeles, where he will arrive on November 15th.

Yesterday Charles Winninger, who will play "Captain Andy," arrived at Universal City by motor, having driven across the continent and taken the occasion to call on all of the Winninger relatives and connections who live along the route. He will immediately report to James Whale, who will make the production.

In the meantime, Irene Dunne, star of "Show Boat," arrived in New York on Sunday and is workevery day with Oscar Hammerstein III and Jerome Kern on the new songs and the re-arrangement of the old familiar "Show Boat" numbers which she will sing. Miss Dunne will stay in New York for three weeks, during which time she will put in a great many days in singing with her old music teacher.

Around Theatre & Film Land

ALWAYS GET A LAUGH OUT OF LIFE

It Helps You In Pictures

(By W. C. FIELDS.)

While I've been sick, with nothing to do but sit around and wait for my back to get better, I've had a lot of time to think about a question that almost every interviewer has asked me.

"If you had your life to live over", they say, "would you do the same things you've done?"

I always say "Yes" because it seems to be the thing to say. But now that I've had some time to really give it some thought, I've come to the conclusion that "yes" is the right answer anyway.

"I've been broke, hungry, sick, stranded miles from home, out of a job and everything else. But in between times I've had a lot of laughs. I've survived a half dozen depressions, robbery, stock-market crashes, bank failures and a broken neck. And I've go thru' them all again if I could be guaranteed that the rest of my life would be just the same as it has been. I'm satisfied.

When poor Will Rogers crashed recently it reminded me of the time I turned him over in an automobile, and he got a broken leg. We were in the Follies together and had been down to Washington.

On the way back, I was driving Will and a couple of other fellows in my car. I hit a rock, the car skidded into a ditch, turned over, and landed in a ploughed field. Will got a broken leg, but nobody else seemed to be hurt.

We hailed a passing car, and hurried to the nearest town, to go to a hospital. Then I started to take off my hat, and found I couldn't. I'd gotten a crack on the head that had raised a bump so big, the hat was as it glued on. And I didn't even know I was hurt!

Then there was that time in San Francisco. I was a youngster just getting started. I was getting dollars 35 a week, and got paid off in gold. I didn't know what to do with it. The first night I left it with the clerk of the hotel. The next day I was worried for fear the hotel safe would be robbed, so I got my gold back. I carried it around for a week, and then got paid again, in more gold. I was worried stiff, afraid to let it out of my sight, and afraid to carry it with me.

I wouldn't spend it, because I had a saving spell on. Then when I had a full dollars 70 in gold, somebody stepped out of a dark alley, hit me over the head, and scrammed with my wallet. A few years ago when I lost every cent I had in the stock market and the bank failure, I didn't feel half as bad as I did when I lost my dollars 70.

Then there was that time I was travelling in Wales. I was in a compartment of the train with a young fellow who was a doctor for one of the coal mines.

"I really don't know an awful lot about medicine", he confessed. "But up here we don't need to. The companies won't pay a lot of money, so we just take a look at anybody that's sick, and then give 'em a dose of castor oil. Some times they get better."

We parted at the station, and I went to the hotel where I was staying for the week. A few days later I came down with "la grippe". They call it "flu" now, but it was "la grippe" then. I was so weak I could'nt get out of bed. Finally a clerk came up to see what had happened to me. I asked him to get me a doctor.

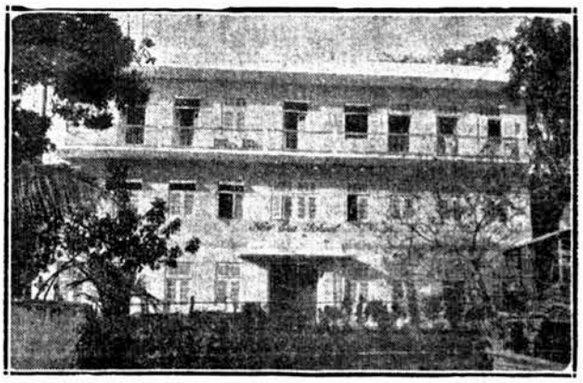
You've right—in came my train friend.

"Well, well", says he, "what seems to be the trouble?"

"Not a thing", says I, jumping out of bed, "I just wanted somebody to have a drink with me" And believe it or not, one look at that alleged doctor cured me completely.

If I wanted to, I could mention the really serious things that have happened to me in the years I've been knocking around the world, but they're all past and forgotten. I just sit here in the sun, at my Encino ranch, and think back over the laughs I've had, and it cheers me up. I'll be completely well again before long—and I'll enjoy some more laughs in a hurry. I will need them—particularly for my pictures.

"Vidaya Nritya" as rendered by a pupil of the New Era School Concert.



The New Era School has now been removed to its own building. The photograph shows the attractive facade as it appears on the Hughes Road.

ART EXHIBITION AT ALIGARH

Young Artists' Brilliant Work Appreciated

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH (By Mail)

Aligarh Art enthusiasts have been immensely impressed by the fine work of S. M. Oyama of Lucknow School of Arts which have been on view during the last week. The exhibition was opened by the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

Oyama's work is already well-known among northern Indian artists. It is typical of modern Indian School of painting, though some of his latest works indicate that he is beginning to draw inspiration from the great Moghul painters. Mr. Oyama has very little in common with traditional Indian artists. He is brutally realistic. Its great merit lies in its simplicity of design and brilliant brush work.

Oyama's caricatures of personalities are superb. It seems that Oyama has full control on his pencil. Every line manifests a minute study of his object. The critics who have seen his work expect Oyama to come in the front rank of Indian caricatruists.

Oyama Arts Exhibition was held in the Old Boys Ledge. Besides the university graduates and under-graduates it was visited by Molvi Abu Baker Haleem, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Mr. B. A. Hashmi, Dr. Alim, Mr. Nafis Ahmad, Mdme. Rehmat, Mrs. Mohsin Abdullah, Mrs. Manzoor Husain, and Kh. Manzoor Husain.

MARLENE DIETRICH

And, The Hollywood Scene

(By EDWARD SCHOLLHORN)

The next time you see Marlene Dietrich—you'll have to gasp for breath! Not that she hasn't been breath-taking before—in her Russian characterization in "The Scarlet Empress"—in her exotic Spanish role in "The Devil Is a Woman" and all the other portrayals which have charmed her fans. But in "Desire" you'll see Marlene as the modern, fashionable and ultra-sophisticated person Hollywood knows her to be.

Travis Banton, well-known studio designer, has outdone himself on the gowns for this Paramount production and has put into the Dietrich collection many new interpretations of the current style trend. No doubt you will see copies of those identical creations worn by a number of more fashionable in the society centres of the world.

Chatting with Sylvia Sidney, at present exiled from Hollywood and on location at Big Bear where "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is in production, it occurs to me that thousands of Sidney fans will soon find out what she really looks like. And if you don't think Sylvia's colouring is something worth waiting to gaze upon—then you just don't know. Incidentally there's a scene in her new picture, "Mary Burns, Fugitive" where the plot calls for a verbal description. When I heard this I remembered that a lot of you probably weren't sure that her eyes are blue, her hair a real shade of brown and her skin a fair one with just a shade of ivory. I don't want to sound too gushy but despite the fact that everyone agrees about the Sidney dramatic ability—not everyone realizes what a real beauty she is as well. But "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" will settle all that very nicely.

The teacher had explained the cruelties of Nero and believed he had made an impression.

He asked the class, "Now, boys, what do you think of Nero? Do you think he was a good man?

No one answered. The teacher singled out a boy. "Tommy, what do you think? Do you think he was straight?"

"Well," returned the boy after a long pause, "he never done nothin' to me!"

Books And Their Writers

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

"The South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory 1936-37" (Compiled and Editey by Dhanee Bramdaw. The Natal Witness Limited, Pietermaritzburg).

This beautifully got-up volume ought to find a place in every Reference Library. It comes in handy to all those who are interested in the affairs of Indians in South Africa. During the seventy years and more of their settlement in that continent Indians have given the best of their energies to the development of the trade and industries of the land of their adoption. A large number of them were born there and know no other home. A few families, long settled in the land, have attained a place of eminence in commerce and in public affairs. The settlers are all alive to the needs and problems of the community and have acted in concert when called upon to do so. They have established schools, clubs and societies for education or recreation and for the preservation of their culture. It is quite natural, perhaps, that a large number of the settlers should come from Gujerat and Kathiawar and that almost all of them should engage themselves in business. What intellectual and cultural activity, there is appears to be only incidental.

Mr. Dhanee Bramdaw deserves to be congratulated upon having supplied a long-felt want. He has been fortunate in getting a foreword from Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, a former agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

It would not be out of place to express a hope, here, that a similar directory may be compiled with reference to the Indian Settlers in East Africa.

R. B. J.

CONGRESS JUBILEE NUMBERS

"The People"—Congress Jubilee Number, Lahore.

Apart from the messages and surveys customary on such occasions this number contains many articles that should make illuminating reading. Prominent among these are Mr. Rajgopalachariar's article on the "Drink Evil", Mr. S. C. Kumarappa's "Ahinsa in the Economic World." and Babu Ramanand Chaterji's "Self-Rule and Communal Eletorates". Among the others "Some of our Indian Patriarchs" and "Some Congress orators I have heard" introduce the readers to these great men who have made India what she is to-day. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha's sketch of Babu Rajendra Prasad enhances respect for the President of the day.

R. B. J.

"The Tribune"—Special Congress Jubilee Number, Lahore.

What with the messages and stirring articles from leaders—provincial and national, with the variety of the fare offered, and with a full-page portrait gallery of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress, this number makes a fitting souvenir of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. All the features are selected with a view to remind one of the past achievements of the Congress and to help one to visualise the task lying before it in the immediate future. Babu Ramanand Chatterjee's article placing before us the facts and figures relating to the principal nations of the world, shows vividly, how poor, illiterate and poor in physique India is, and how she is bound to remain so until she acquires national responsible self-rule.

R. B. J.

A LUCKY LOCUST!

A. S. M. Hutchinson's Delightful Personal Diary

A YEAR THAT THE LOCUS ..... by A. S. M. Hutchinson, Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., London. Price 10s 6d.

Personal diaries are the latest literary craze and various publishers in England and America have got hold of all kinds of persons—from blonde film stars to grey-haired politicians—to write their personal impressions and reactions. Most of these diaries, however, have been found to be boring and tedious literature; either they are full of too many uninteresting personal details or they suffer from a sort of print consciousness (i.e. written all the time, with the consciousness that the stuff is meant for publication) which makes them stiff and laboured writing.

CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF THE MIND.

But it was an altogether happy idea to ask the author of "If Winter Comes" to write his personal diary for publication. For he has succeeded where others failed and produced what is really a personal diary. From this, however, let no one understand that he has written something in the vein of "Got up at 5, breakfast at 8 off bacon and eggs, went to my tailor....." etc. Not at all. What he gives us is not merely what he 'did' during the months that he kept this diary. He records all he 'thought.' And thus we have a sort of a cross-section view of his mind's working during these days. With admirable frankness and a delicious sense of humour which does not stop him from telling a joke against himself, he records his thoughts, his impressions of people, his reactions to particular events.

HE IS HUMAN.

Nothing is too small for his chain of thought to start—be it the fact of his treading on his dog or his son going to school. Just as one thought leads on to another in his mind so he keeps on recording them giving us not only interesting reading but an insight into a mind, at once intelligent, sensitive and—human. It is his wide humanity (despite his being a sentimental imperialist) that strikes one as the happiest trait in Mr. Hutchinson's character—as revealed in his diary. And in his human reactions to the small everyday events he comes very near to the two most human writers (according to the present reviewer)—A. G. Gardiner and G. K. Chesterton.

"A Year That The Locust (Hath Eaten)" may also in a sense be called an autobiography. Who does not every day recall in his mind some event, some episode in his past life? And whenever A. S. M. H. did this, he set it down, thus providing a wealth of interesting anecdotes and pleasant reminiscences. His Fleet Street experiences in the early days of his writing career are particularly interesting.

On the whole Mr. Hutchinson's locust (of whom he seems to have desperately fallen in love, so tenderly he speaks of it) must have had a delicious treat indeed, dining, of such splendid fare!

K. A. A.

Albert, King Of The Belgians

ALBERT OF BELGIUM—DEFENCE OF RIGHT. By Emile Cammaerts (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, pp. 504).

This biography of the Soldier-King of Belgium is a passionate study of the hero by one of his profoundest admirers. Not that Albert of Belgium does not deserve sincere admiration not only for his spirited defence of Belgian neutrality and independence against the German invasion, but also because of his quiet attention to the needs of his country and the aspirations of his people, in wartime and in Peace, under the most trying circumstances. The historic cartoon of the "Punch" at the beginning of the World War, representing the undaunted King facing the boastful Kaiser for the loss of all the former's country, with the ringing reply "But not my soul",—sets the keynote of this admirable study in the life and work of a King. The trade of Kings is losing its glamour and its majesty. In these days they must find it more than ever difficult to become noteworthy, let alone great and admirable. Albert of Belgium, nevertheless succeeds according to the evidence adduced by his biographer, in commanding a substantial measure of the reader's esteem and admiration for the conduct of his country's affairs under the most trying conditions.

The volume before us may not, perhaps, be truly described as a scientific biography on the orthodox model. The King's birth and childhood, his early education and training for Kingcraft, have been somewhat sketchily treated, perhaps because the outstanding episodes in the hero's life cry insistently upon the biographer to hurry through what may be assumed to be fairly well-known. Not much is said, except by allusion, of the influence of the Countess of Flanders, the mother of the future King, nor of the heredity which made Albert a mixture of the Coburg and the Bourbon. Not even is the career of Leopold II treated in any detail, even as a prelude to that of Albert. Albert of Belgium had to succeed to a most difficult heritage, in that his uncle and predecesor, Leoplod II, had by his amours at home and his atrocities in the Congo, made the name of kingship almost abhorrent in every thinking heart. The declaration of policy by the Socialists of Belgium, on the eve of Albert's accession, gave expression to these apprehensions, in measured terms. And perhaps no contrast in the book is so remarkable as the tribute paid to Albert on his tragic death by the veteran leader of the same party, M. Vanderveld, regarding the King's concern for the working classes of his country, and his evenhanded constitutionalism as between the several political Parties in the country. If all that is stated in this work truly represents the real man in Albert, and M. Cammaerts is in no way niggardly in adducing documentary evidence in support of his thesis, in every section of the work.—Albert must have been, indeed, a most remarkable individual, even in his simplicity and mediocrity.

POST-WAR DIPLOMACY.

The resistance of Belgium to the invading legions of the Kaiser is now a matter of history; and need not concern the present day student of European politics, except in so far as the main principle of the King's stand for the guaranteed neutrality of his country represents the ascendancy of the "International" as against the "National," or Imperialistic,

(Continued on page 20)

BIOGRAPHY OF ARAVINDA GHOSH

YOGI ARAVINDA GHOSH. By Purshottam Balkrishna Kulkarni. Published by K. M. Tamhankar. 'Pravinya" Office, Bombay 4. Price Re. 1/8.

Three decades ago Babu Aravinda Ghosh, who was then acting Principal of the Baroda College, suddenly appeared on the horizon of Bengal politics like a meteor and held the gaze of entire India for the space of three or four years, and then, after a historical trial, in which the best legal brains, British and Indian, of the day in the country were matched against each other, he as suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the scene. Since then, for full quarter of a century, he has been leading the life of a religious recluse in self-imposed exile at Pondicherry—an exile so rigorous that he is now to be seen by his fellow-human beings including his own followers, who live with him in his "ashram" there, only thrice during the twelve months of the year—and that too only for about half an hour on each occasion. The presidentship of the Indian National Congress and leadership, even otherwise, of millions of his countrymen who idolised him, was offered to him and persons of the eminence of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Lokamanya Tilak and Lala Lajpatrai had appealed to him to come out of his seclusion and lead his coutnrymen, but he has turned a deaf ear and continues to pass his days in his living tomb, so to say, in the conviction that he has a larger mission to fulfil than merely that of emancipating his country from their political thraldom—a mission whose goal is nothing less than the transfiguration of the entire humanity into a divine race.

Sri Aravinda Ghosh is, perhaps, the greatest living mystic of India and one of the greatest thinkers of the age, as his voluminous philosophical writings prove. A French savant has called him one of the seven "Sons of Light." The details of the career of such an individual and an attempt to trace out the growth of such a personality, stage by stage, cannot but prove of interest. In the present work, which is in Marathi, Mr. Kulkarni has gathered together the available materials for the narration of the story of the career of his hero from his birth to the present day. The story is lucidly and arrestingly told. The philosophical teachings of the master are also faithfully presented. The value of the work is considerably enhanced by the reminiscences contained in the foreword contributed to the book by Mr. K. G. Deshpande, Bar-at-Law, an intimate friend and co-worker of Sri Aravinda Ghosh in the latter's public activities while at Baroda. Mr. Deshpande throws a good deal of interesting light on Sri Aravinda's career immediately preceding his entry into Bengal politics and helps to a better understanding of the mystical side of his life. Mr. Kulkarni may be congratulated on presenting the Marathi public with a penetrating study of the career and personality of the great mystic and patriot.

R. K. P.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Tairsee Places A Poser—Nation-Building Activities Damaged—By Irresponsible Opinion—Cheap & Noisy Leadership—The Snub From Shaw—Nation Deserves The Film—It Pays For—The Illiterate Nation Sees What It Cannot Read—Shaw And Noguchi, A Contrast—The Value And Luxury Of Opinion—Women's Art Exhibition.

My friend Syt. L. R. Tairsee has been widely known for his reforming enthusiasm. So are others. When he met me at the Krishna and threatened his attention to "Dharmatma," I was not surprised. I was delighted to find that some at least of the reforming fervour, at present wasted in diffused noise, would be diverted to checkmate the evil effects on an illiterate nation of the movies. The extent and magnitude of the evil is not, incredible as it may appear, located on the programme of any party or school of public opinion, political or social. Consequently, when Syt. Tairsee's threatened attention did materialise in his letter to the "Chronicle," I rejoiced. I rejoiced because I expect from Syt. Tairsee service which I have learnt not to expect from the majority of the "advanced" and the "eminent" who offer their opinions for the asking and not infrequently, without the asking. His letter I am inclined to accept as an earnest. Syt. Tairsee states that "all" the film reviews published in the "Chronicle" are "100 per cent laudatory." That is not actually so. But assuming the premised statement it is not only possible but absolutely essential to draw different conclusions. Syt. Tairsee believes that "laudatory" film reviews "defeat their objects by being untrue."

Illiterate Audience

In the first place, Syt. Tairsee over-estimates the average intelligence of the illiterate cine-fans. Secondly, he under-estimates the indifference and inertia of the semi-literate and "educated" middle-class whose sentimental devotion sterilizes their intelligence and vulgarizes their taste. Finally, Syt. Tairsee completely overlooks the fraternity of "leaders" and of the busy-bodies, men and women, who distribute lavishly and with characteristic benevolence and aristocratic elegance their wise gems of wisdom and certificates about the altruistic objects and even about the technical merits of the films. If Syt. Tairsee does not know his business or rather his public, the film producers do. They know, and know it well, how to rope in the illiterate cine-fan, the sentimental middle-class and the obliging "leaders" and busy-bodies. Syt. Tairsee has only to keep his eyes and ears open for a few weeks to watch, study and know the phenomenon. There is no accident about it. It is not at all a speculation. And, now I must demand from Syt. Tairsee the service I feel I am entitled to claim. I am sure he has expressed his opinion to serve some good purpose. He has not flung it loose on the opinion-burdened public. If he has seen the symptoms, he has done so, I presume, only to reach at the deep-rooted disease and find its remedy. That is where he can serve the best interests of the cine-community and the nation.

The Deep-Rooted Disease

The deep-rooted disease is clearly located in cheap and noisy leadership, in expression of irresponsible opinion. The deep-rooted disease has wrought vast and, not infrequently, irreparable damage to the nation-building activities. Syt. Tairsee has only to read with some attention and intelligence the reports and discussions of the "eminent" publicists of all schools and parties to note the transparently crude flavour of the election stunts. Why does he expect the film-world to be immune from the common disease? Why does he expect the film-reviewers to be more altruistic, the film reviews to be more true and informative than the election stunts which receive uncontrolled and uncritical prominence and pass for so much national service? The film-world is not only not an exception to the general intellectual conditions, it is the one sphere where the chosen fraternity of "leaders" and busy bodies find it safe to let loose their gems of altruistic wisdom, and their fulsome and lavish certificates What is safe amusement for them is profitable amusement for the film producer. The effect of critical reviews of informed film reviewers, like the effect of critical discussion of national reconstruction and the efforts of informed workers in other spheres of public life, are directly and entirely neutralised by this garish and perpetual exhibition of irresponsible, uninformed opinion of election stunts. India has, from amongst its intellectuals, yet to produce a Shaw who can administer the opportune and effective snub.

Messages And Certificates

He is, perhaps, the first and only courageous publicist to point out with merciless clarity the antiseptic truth that India's destiny cannot be decided by "messages" from the eminent. It is to be hoped that the lesson would be learnt by publicists and intellectuals other than those in London whose inferiority complex and convention led them to invite the well-deserved snub from Shaw. Will Syt. Tairsee be similarly inspired? Will he similarly perform the same courageous service? Will he point out and drive home the lesson, that if the political destiny of the nation cannot be decided by "messages," however exalted, the quality of Indian films and their future cannot be accomplished by the parade of certificates from the "leaders," and busy bodies, however highly placed or boosted? Every nation deserves the rulers and the leaders it gets. That is a well-known maxim. What is not so well-known is the other maxim that every nation deserves the films it gets. Despite its obscurity, the maxim is true and I hope Syt. Tairsee will endeavour to popularise it. In the meantime, will Syt. Tairsee watch and comment on those social, educational and similar cultural institutions for women which certify Indian films and accomplish great concession in truth for equally appreciable concessions in the cine tickets and free passes?

Will He Watch Them?

Will he watch and comment on the Congressmen who by their names and presence actively encourage the import, exhibition and display of foreign "educational" pictures, some of whom in other circumstances would be lecturing on the safeguards of Indian film industry and protesting spectacularly about "India Speaks," the "Bengal Lancer" and the "Bengalee' and the favouritism of the Board of Film Censors to foreign films? Will he watch and comment on the activities of members of the Legislature otherwise eager to think and work for the interests of labour eager only to oblige the absentee film producer and forgetful of the artistes, technicians and operators who constitute the brains and muscles of the studios? Will he, moreover, watch and comment on the members of the Legislature who, by their indifference to all problems except those of teas, tariffs and taxes not only relegate the national problems of education, culture and social uplift to obscurity but directly and indirectly encourage the propagation most vividly of the ideology of orthodox reaction and superstition? Syt. Tairsee must remember that for one who reads and thinks there are hundreds if not thousands in India who cannot read, much less think, thousands ready to be infected by the cinema complex of reaction.

THE JAPANESE POET

Yonejiro Noguchi, as seen by Syt. Yagnesh K. Shukla, the well-known Artist. The portrait was sketched when the poet visited the Poddar School recently.

They See But Do Not Read

Will Syt. Tairsee realise that the film speaks more effectively and to a vaster audience than the one reached by the enlightened reformer? Let there be no mistake if the social and national objectives in the production of Indian films are permitted to be indiscriminately exploited and, on occasions, rough handled by the "industry" the reforming zeal, the pioneering sacrifice of militant reformers, political, social and economic will have little or no meaning. The film industry is unlike any other industry. It is not unadulterated entertainment. And, there is no reason to believe, no guarantee to assure, that the mental diet it provides as entertainment is always, uniformly or invariably wholesome. Quite the contrary. It is for publicists like Syt. Tairsee, for earnest reformers, political and social, to educate public opinion and furnish that assurance and guarantee. Let Syt. Tairsee begin at home. Let him watch and comment on his comrades and the busy-bodies who distribute lavishly their certificates, their "distinguished" patronage and their more "distinguished" utterances in the Press and the Legislature.

Let Them Lead

If they are leaders let them take the lead, let them realise their duty and responsibility to the intelligent but inarticulate cine-fans and, more decidedly to the illiterate nation, not solely to the already over-pilled film producers. They are strong enough to take care of themselves. And, it is right and significant that some of them have decided to organise themselves to protect their own interests. It is time now that the poorer and more circulate sections of the industry

(Continued on page 32)

Is Birth Control Desirable?

that. Lord Dawson of Penn denounced the modern tendency of nations to look after weaklings and the insane and neglect the improvement of race by eugenics and conception of control. Despite harmful means, practised by illiterate folks, ending in damage, this scientific practice recommended by modern experts, like Mrs. Magaret Sanger, the international figure, is safe and perfectly relied upon. Russia alone can afford to claim to itself every child born into the community. America and England are practising restraint. It is badly needed in India, with its high infant and maternal mortality rate.

There should be a period of real camaraderic amoureuse as the French put it, between the husband and the wife when they get to know each other intimately without having to attend to children. Is it the number of children that matters to the healh of the mother, or the abuse of the sexual indulgence as well? Platitudes are very fine for the platform. Here, in India, it is exactly those people who can support large families that are averse to having many children. It can seldom be a nuisance and consequently does not resolve itself into a total prevention of children both to the father and the mother. It shall not undermine the morals, much less sap the vitality of the youths of this country.

Far from being a bolt from the blue, it is a result of years of thinking. It is a supreme help to those who yearn for a good product. If the child is to be inborn with the qualities of the parents, then, this is a sovereign boon. When so much care is being paid to the breeding of racehorses, rearing of plants, erection of strong and well-built houses, this practice needs greater attention.

* * * *

IV

It Will Conserve Human Life And Energy

(By C. A. PHADKAR, Vile Parle).

The question of birth control has not received the serious consideration it deserves in this country and superficial objections to it have for long held the field, The comparatively early marriages which increase the birth-rate, and the progress of medicine which decreases the death-rate, have been responsible for over-population in this country. If new lives are brought into existence without restraint and the available means do not permit of their being maintained, we have, as in India, an evidence of over-population. A decrease in the present population in India following not from a higher death-rate will lead to a slower decrease in the means and consequently an increase ni the income per head. It will also conserve human life and prevent the tremendous wastage of human energy. The expedient of migration is the only but expensive palliative.

From the economic point of view preventive checks are to be preferred to positive checks. It is unlikely that the growth of industries will require larger numbers of men than are already employed. The heavy decline in birth-rate—characteristic of most European countries to-day—is undoubtedly due to the widespread use of artificial methods of birth control. Some regard the use of contraceptives as "unnatural." But so is the use of clothes, cooked food, medicine and so many other things!

It is said that contraceptives will remove one of the most powerful deterrents to sexual immorality. Sexual irregularity already

(Continued from page 11)

prevails throughout the world and there is no ground for the fear that the knowledge of the means to prevent conception would necessarily increase prostitution or the number of irregular relationships. On the contrary, some of these irregular relationships are due to the fact that many people are prevented from entering into the holy state of matrimony by the fear of unwanted children. The knowledge of the methods of preventing children would hasten marriages and to that extent reduce the evils of promiscuity.

Diminishing bith-rate may tend to improve the health of the children and the mothers. It may tend to substitute quality for quantity. The problem of the health of the children and mothers, especially of the latter, is of great importance and needs our urgent and most serious attention.

It is quite desirable and essential that the knowledge of birth control should be made available to the poor and illiterate sections of the community by the more prosperous and intelligent part of the population.

* * * *

V

Not Only Desirable But Indispensable For Good Of Race

(By P. N. MOHILE, Bombay).

To the vital question—Is birth-control desirable?—there can be but one reasonable answer—under the present circumstances, and until a better social order comes into existence that guarantees at least the three necessities of life to every human being—food, clothes and shelter free of cost, —birth-control is not only desirable but almost indispensable for the good of the individual as well as of the race.

To those who urge that it is likely to break up the sanctity of family life there is but one and a very devastating answer—does it add either to the pleasure or to the happiness of family life to see one unwanted child added to it every year, a child that its parents know cannot be provided for—a child which even to get its bare minimum of food and clothes must deprive others that have come before it—its own brothers and sisters and father and mother—of their own scanty supply of necessities! Apart from the physical agony to the mother, and the danger to her life—is this not a triple injustice, to the cause of the birth, the unwilling father, the bearer, the much tortured and half-dead mother, and the born poor, helpless mite that through little fault of its own has been forced into a hapless birth!

Some say it is immoral as it is likely to lead to sexual excesses and libertarian'sm! In this sense, of course, the use of a knife at dinner is also highly and extremely immoral! Does it not provide a person so inclined with a ready weapon to cut human throats! Granting this to be true, a sensible man will say that the right way is to educate the man to use the knife to carve the meat and not to cut throats! Just as human beings have been taught the right use of a knife at dinner, they can, by proper education and moral training, be taught the right use of birth-conrol. Anyway the evils of the wrong use of a thing can never be an argument against its use in the right way! It is an appeal to the pseudo-sentimentalism of the masses, but once the light of reason is turned upon it, the card-house of morality falls to the ground. Let those who preach the immorality of birth-control look upon but one hapless a-child-a-year mother, its despairing father, and its distressed, woe-begone, unfortunate brothers and sisters that make up this travesty of a family and he will agree with me when I emphatically state that the question in such cases is not one of 'morality' but of sheer 'humanity'!

To the argument that birth-control is not infallible, that it is costly, impracticable, etc., there can be only one answer—further research in the right direction will make it less fallible and cheaper, as well as practicable by the less intelligent classes! But if everything that promises something better, were given up simply because it is not perfect to-day—why, all new inventions and discoveries would die an unnatural death and all progress would be impossible. The right way is to encourage research, frankly and without prudishness, until the necessary standard is achieved and not to stop trying it.

And now a final warning. The healthiest attitude towards the question is not to shy at it, but to regard it as a doctor regards a dose of cocaine or morphia, a temporary measure of relief from acute distress to be replaced later, if possible, by a socio-economic system that guarantees every born citizen his full share of food, clothes and shelter and gives him an equal opportunity with others to develop in his own direction towards full-fledged glorious manor womanhood irrespective of his father's or mother's wealth and means. Until that happy day dawns in human history, birth-control, even granting all the unreal arguments of its opponents, will continue to be a 'necessary evil,' like so many others of modern life. You may not like it, but to face the modern world with any hope of success, a modern man or woman cannot avoid it under modern conditions.

VI

A Necessary Ingredient Of Civilisation

(By Miss BALA TAKAKHAV).

Woman throughout the ages has allowed herself to be kept in subjection by man and used more or less as a cattle for his convenience and pleasure. It is considered that child-bearing should be the aim and end of her existence; but it is time for her to establish her right of controlling birth and to raise motherhood to the level of voluntary and discretionary function.

The greatest handicaps in the way of carrying the knowledge of birth control to the people is their ignorance, their prejudice and women can alone pass over these difficulties and bring the movement to a happy success.

The present struggle for existence, the unsatisfactory economic condition of the world, the high rate of infant and maternal mortality, the new ideal of domestic life, have made birth control an urgent necessity. Married people must achieve a scientific control over conception and adjust the size of their family according to their power of maintenance and in consideration of mother's health. If the children are limited, the mother's health is better and she can very well look after her child and in the long run there is an automatic effect on mortality.

No one can impartially deny the desirability of the allowance of the period of two to four years between each child. No man or woman should take the duty of parenthood unless they can guarantee the economic ability to nourish the child and to give it proper education.

Birth control is at present a necessary ingredient of civilisation. It is a matter of vital importance to India as the masses are wallowing in abject poverty, disease and starvation.

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Alleged Sumerian Origins Of Vedic Civilisation

Prof. Gyani Criticizes Dr. Pran Nath's "Fantastic Theories"

The following is the concluding portion of the reply of Prof. S. D. Gyani, M.A., Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, to Dr. Pran Nath's 'Rejoinder,' on the subject of the supposed Sumerian origins of Vedic Civilization, of which the earlier portion appeared in our issue of Sunday last.

While discussing the origin of the root "Tri" Dr. Pran Nath says, "when we carefully analyse the Egypto-Sumerian roots 'Ter' and 'Tar' we are led to the conclusion that these roots have been Sanskritized under the forms 'Tad', 'Tri', 'Dri', etc." May I ask the Doctor what right or ground has he got to arrive at such a queer conclusion? Perhaps, it may be a matter of fancy to him. How does he derive the word "Taturi" from the Egypto-Sumerian root 'Ter'? We are equally justified in saying that 'Ter' may have been derived from the Sanskrit root 'Tri'. But again all this discussion is quite out of place. This is again evading the main issue. I had to explain the derivation of the word 'Taturi,' because the Doctor in his first article writes "In the Rigveda Tutuli, is referred to by the term Taturi and mentioned as being situated in mountains. (See: Rig. 'Taturim parvateshtham' VI 22, 2-6)". I quoted all the seven hymns from the 22nd Sukta of the Rigveda, VI Mandal, translated all of them, and thus conclusively showed that the hymns were in honour of the fire-god Agni and had nothing to do with the name of a city or town. To expose the futility of his identification, I discussed how 'Taturi' could be derived from the Sanskrit root 'Tri' by the addition of 'Kin' suffix. I also gave other derivations of the similar nature viz., 'Jaguri' ('Genu'+Kin'), 'Papuri' (Pa+Kin).

Now the Doctor, with a view to justify his position, simply shows that the root 'tri' is not Sanskrit in its origin; it is to be traced to the Egypto-Sumerian root 'Ter'. But has he proceeded on the right lines? No. He says, in support of his identification of 'Taturi' with 'Tatuli' "see Rig. VI 22, 2-6" and when one sees those hymns and finds no reference whatsoever to the Sumerian town, and challenges him, on the point, he simply says 'Tri' is the Sanskritised form of the Egypto-Sumerian root 'Ter', and never explains the meaning of the seven hymns of the 22nd Sukta of the VI Mandal of the Rigveda, to uphold his view. This he should have done in his very first article. Is it not again evading the main issue?

The Doctor Keeps Mum

The Doctor takes care not to write anything on my strong objections to his finding out many other Sumerian cities in the Rigveda. With regard to 'Uru', with which he identified the city of 'Ur', but never gave any Vedic reference in his first article, he again keeps mum. I requested him to give even a single hymn from the Rigveda to justify his queer assumption, but still he is silent on the point. Will he be kind enough to explain this mum that goes against him? In glowing terms did he remark in his first article--"Uma was also a famous religious centre. Its citizens are frequently mentioned in the sacred text as performing worship, making sacrifices and studying the old religious texts. They are stated to have been happy and prosperous and are described as being the first people of the land" and to prove the veracity of his remark he says, "(See Rig. X 59, 5, III 6, 8; IV 19, 1; V, 52, 12; VI 39, 4; X 6, 7; X 31, 3; X126, 3; I 163, 3)". When I saw those hymns, out of great curiosity, I was simply sorry to find the Doctor misrepresenting the Sacred Texts.

As a matter of fact he should not have only mentioned the hymns describing the prosperity of the city of Umma, but he should have actually quoted the wordings of the hymns and given their English rendering. However, this may be excusable in his first article. But when I openly criticised his view and said, after having translated all the hymns referred to, in connection with the city Umma, that 'Umma' in the Rigveda never means the name of any city or town, it was his bounden duty to take up all the hymns and explain their meaning to prove the futility of my remark. But queerly enough, he is satisfied with the words "Similarly 'Suha vaasas Ummah Devaah' can mean 'beautiful gods' and also 'the people of Umma, of Deva races", to support his view regarding 'Umma'. With regard to the hymns referred to by him on this point, mum is again resorted by the learned Doctor. Does it not show that he has nothing to contradict my view? If so, he should have the moral courage to accept that he misunderstood the Vedic texts, and should not have taken resort to silence.

"Sumerian Kings" In Rigveda

Why did the Doctor not try to answer my vigorous attack on his identification of "Ahani Rajan" (Rig. X, 48,) with the ancient Sumerian King—"Ishmi Dagan" (2250 B.C.). I should again ask him to establish his queer identification by translating and explaining Rig. X 48, 8 and also other hymns wherein he thinks the Sumerian King is mentioned. If he is not prepared for this, let me tell my friend, he is doing a great disservice to his own self, to his own theory and also to the cause of truth.

Mythical "Sumerian Kings" In Rigveda

My criticism of his queer derivation of 'Maghawan' from 'Maha awan' (the great King of Awan) and his very funny relying for support in this connection, on the word 'Sinh' being pronounced 'Singh' in Northern India, is very cleverly lost sight of, by the learned Doctor. Why did he observe silence on this important criticism of mine, which cuts the very root of his fantastic theory? Similarly, why did he not mention in what places in the Rigveda, do the names of the cities of Sippar, Shirpur, Chaldea, Susa, Elan, Lulubu, Opis, etc. occur? Will he now supply the necessary references from the Rigveda to justify his queer claim?

The learned Doctor gives a long list of 'the Kings of Western countries identified with those of the Rigveda', (see, Illustrated Weekly, July 7th, 1935), but never cares to supply the necessary Vedic references. When requested in my article to tell clearly and definitely in what Rigvedic hymns are the names of the Kings, he again keeps silence. Why all this evasion? Will he now at least, take care to tell exactly in what Rigvedic hymns do the names of the Kings occur?

Now to elucidate the connection of my remarks which excited the wrath of the Doctor, with the issue in question, I have to submit the following:—

"The Learned Doctor In His Own Queer Way"—

The Doctor's ways are 'queer' because, he can make self-contradictory statements; he can without any ground or reason whatsoever remark "The Rigveda is not an Indian document", he can find a reference to the old Sumerian cities in the Rigveda, but when asked repeatedly to explain how those words of the Rigveda could ever mean the names of ancient Sumerian cities, he knows how to evade an answer to the question. He can create other side-issues and thus bewilder the poor reader with fresh complications. He can name his 'Rejoinder' to my article "Mr. Gyani's Aryan Myth" even though Gyani may not be responsible for any myth whatsoever as he himself is. The ways of such a gentleman cannot be anything but 'queer.'

"Doctor's Utter Ignorance"

I am justified in remarking like this so long as he does not prove by translating and explaining all the hymns referred to, in his first article, that my opposition to his fantastic theory is ill-founded, explain how 'Maghawan' could be derived from 'Mahaawan' and give all the necessary references from the Rigveda to support his long list of the Vedic Kings identified with those of the Western lands. Let him do all this and prove his case and most willingly, will I, in all humility, bow down at his feet and withdraw my remark.

"Irrelevancy Of Dr. Pran Nath's Remark"

Dr. Pran Nath's remark, "Any talk of Aryan races around 3,000 B.C. is considered by the modern Oriental scholar to be irrelevant". (See: 'Illustrated Weekly' July 7, 1935), can never cease to be irrelevant as long as in the words of the learned Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" (See: "Illustrated Weekly" 7th July, 1935), the Doctor "believes that around 4,000-3,000 B.C. the Sumerians had settlements extending from Northern India to Egypt and that they represented the first Aryan branch which had its strong holds in Asia Minor, Phoenicia, and the Hitt countries."

"The learned gentleman lost sight of the truth in his excessive enthusiasm for bringing out something new before the world."

This remark is justified as long as the Doctor does not prove how the Rigveda is not an Indian document and does not establish the authenticity of his way of looking at the sacred book.

"Reclining In His Easy Chair"

A critical perusal of his first article, clearly shows how lightly he takes the whole thing. He says, the ancient Sumerian cities are mentioned in the Rigveda, asks others to some Vedic hymns in that connection, but never himself cares to quote them and explain their meaning. He proceeds with some pre-conceived notions and thinks that no one is competent enough to question his theory. All this can be true of a gentleman with "an easy chair" attitude regarding the Vedic hymns.

Thus, it wil be clear how vitally connected are those remarks with the issue in question. That is how I could analyse the mentality working behind the Doctor's first article. This point will further be elucidated when I begin criticising his other articles.

A Few Questions To The Doctors

To sum up, I should straightway put the following questions to the Doctor, which I hope will be duly answered:

(1) What justification has he got to say, "The Rigveda is not an Indian document' when it is the very life-breath of the Hindus and their culture?

(2) Why does he make it a point to avoid giving a free rendering of so many Vedic hymns referred to by him to establish his identification of the Sumerian cities?

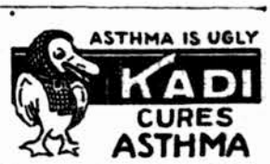
(3) How is he justified in basing his theory on the fantastic way of deriving Sanskrit words?

(4) What ground has he to say that 'Taturi', 'Uru' 'Uma,' etc., occurring in the Rigveda, are not Sanskrit but Egypto-Sumerian words, merely because he could find some Egypto-Sumerian words having nearly the same sound?

(5) What is the mystery lurking behind his evading answers, to so many other points raised by me? (e.g., his identification of "Aham Rajan' with the Sumerian King 'Ishmi Dagan,' his derivation of 'Maghawan' from 'Maha-awan', etc.)

(6) What is the justification for naming his rejoinder, "Mr. Gyani's Aryan Myth"?

To conclude, there should be no hesitation in saying that the learned Doctor in his rejoinder to my criticism could not justify his queer claim of having discovered a reference to the ancient Sumerian cities in the Rigveda. His evasion to answering so many points in that connection makes one think, he has nothing to say. His dilating on side-issues also goes a long way to weaken his own case and his indulgence in many a personal remark shows how he does not like to be criticised.



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GERMAN ECONOMICS IN STATE OF MOBILISATION

WILL THERE BE A NEW PURGE, ON EVEN LARGER SCALE THAN BEFORE, WITHIN TEUTONIC FASCIST RANKS?

(The Indian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, Mr. S. N. Gupta, has reported his alarming experiences of recent unsatisfactory developments in Indo-German trade relations. He quotes as witness the man responsible for this unfriendly policy and the real dictator of Germany, Herrn mar Schacht. Schacht himself, has entered in a sharp controversy with loud speaking Adolf Hitler on German economy.

The following article aims at an authentic interpretation of the totalitarian nationalism in Germa n economical conception and practices. The reader would probably not be surprised, if a new purge on a larger scale happened very soon within the Teutonic Fascist ranks, having pressed the implications of so militant an economic country.)

Army officers and Nazi economists at the same moment are starting a discussion on the subject of "Wehrwirtschaft," literally the Economics of Defence. The paper of Nazi industrial lawyers, "National Economics," and the army review, "German Arms," have issued special editions for this purpose.

Many writers contributing to these numbers, demand an immediate mobilisation of the German economic life. It has to be subjected to a ruthless control of the military authorities.

The head of the Labour Front, Robert Ley, calls the workers soldiers of labour, and wants the workers of every factory to be drilled like soldiers. The soldier-economist has to be created as a type already in peace time, in order to achieve a planned mobilisation of the economic forces in war time.

The industrial lawyers demand a special law for economic mobilisation to be ranged, besides the law for universal conscription. More: German economics are to be kept in a state of permanent active preparation, in order to meet the danger of a blockade of a special machinery of counteraction.

This ideal solution would consist in a state of industrial affairs, where no need for a transformation of defence economy into "war economy" would be thought of.

Whilst these lawyers are putting forward theories, army publicists are offering concrete proposals. "German Arms" demands the acquisition of armament industries by the State in case of war. Those industrial branches already supervised by military experts in peace time had to submit to a rather rigoorous control also during the war time whilst other branches were to be left under the authority of peace time experts and industrial leaders in case of war.

In another article in the same paper, "German Arms," headed: "Financing the Economy of Defence," the following aims are treated:

Mines without profit basis are to be assisted by the State; financial boards are to be set up to balance the price of national produce, if higher than the price at world markets; State's assistance for producers of combustible materials; research institutes to be maintained in order to find surrogates for foreign raw materials.

German arms are relying on foreign trade for import of finer metals; their use to be thoroughly economised. But food4stuffs should be supplied by planned cultivation without regard of higher prices even in peace time.

German war experts are taking in account monetary inflation as unavoidable in war time. The war spirit permeats all these fatalist utterances of most influential members of the military and party machinery. A militarisation of German economic life could not be announced, if measures would not be in preparation, in order to achieve it.

The tension shown in the polemic utterances of Hitler against Schacht and vice versa is easier understood if one conjectures that the highly influential and industrial upper tens are urging Schacht to oppose this new move of Nazi officialdom, military and civilian.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS

(Continued from page 16)

ideals so favoured by crowned heads and aristocratic entourage. Belgium's resistance was naturally unable to stem the tide, though it afforded substantial relief and breathing space, as it were, to the Western Allies, before they could quite recover to the degree of effort demanded by the German onrush. But the patience and the courage of the King, whether on the battle field or in the dreary watch on the Iser through the gloomy days of 1914-18, is no less remarkable than his perspicacity at the commencement of the new system of Alliances that led Europe to the War of those eventful years. His vision of his country's true position, and the demands of a true neutrality, guaranteed by international agreements, would not lead him, under the most tempting circumstances, to fall in with the lures of his enemy or the temptations of his Allies and guarantors, when the subject of war-aims, or the prospects of the sharing of the spoils in the event of victory, occupied the minds of the Western statesmen.

The same clarity of vision and tenacity of purpose guided him through the even more troublous times of postwar re-construction. The task of securing the independence and integrity of Belgium, with its guaranteed neutrality, was in itself a herculean labour in Post-war diplomacy; and the demand for priority of claims in regard to an indemnity to compensate in part the ravaged land and the ruined people, made the King's task more than ever difficult as well as delicate to discharge the conflict between the Walloons and the Flamands, the Socialists and the Catholics, affected him only as a means to display his rooted constitutionalism and genuine patriotism. Whether he handled the supreme authority that the Constitution had given him, at a time when the Constitution was impossible to operate: or he contented himself with the traditional role of the Constitutional King to guide to warn, or to advise his Ministers, he seems to have ever put before himself the single aim of his country's need. His solution of the racial and linguistic conflict in his little Kingdom is a model well worth imitation in a land like ours, torn by racial discord and ravaged by communal strife. Without failing to appreciate the sterling ability of a great Banker, like M. Franqui, at the time of the Belgian currency crisis, or the innate piety of a great Cardinal Churchman Mercier, Albert was equally able to perceive the sincere liberalism of Socialist Leaders like Vandervelde or Huysmans. He co-operated with them, all, of every shade of political thought, during some of the most critical moments of Post-War Belgium, with the same heartiness and loyalty that had been given to more intimate personal friends and colleagues of an earlier age. A great traveller and a great soldier, Albert of Belgium was a statesman without being a diplomat or a politician, a philosopher without being a scholar, a man of action as well as a man of thought, gentle yet firm, courageous yet patient, unimpressive to look at and forceful in personality which cannot but leave a permanent mark on Belgian history. Altogether, M. Cammaerts has presented a most striking picture of a truly conscientious man whose sense of duty and of honour, whose regard for truth and honesty, would be an ornament in any private individual, and are, perhaps, a miracle in a man so situated as King Albert was.

K. T. SHAH.

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The School Of The Future

THE SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE. By K. G. Saiyidain, B.A., M.Ed. (Published by the Indian Press, Ltd., Allahabad. Pages 337, Price not stated.)

This book by the Professor of Education and Principal, Training College, Aligarh Muslim University is a welcome addition to the scanty literature in India on educational topics. It explains some of the general principles that should guide a sound system of secondary education. It also contains essays on certain aspects of higher education. The author's views are forcefully expressed and are charged with great enthusiasm for reform. Some of his views on the functions of a University and the place of vocational education are not wholly in a line with the now prevailing ideas on the subject. But his eloquent championship of the claims of knowledge and culture for their own sake and of the development of personality as against pure vocational training makes stimulating reading and should help to prevent the educational pendulum in India from going too far on the side of practicalism. The book is written in a popular style, free from pedagogic pedantry, and should be helpful both to the professional teacher and the cultured citizen interested in educational problems.

The weary magistrate said: "Can't this case be settled out of court?"

"Jes' what we's trying to do, Your Honor, when the policeman interfered."

BOOK OF THE MOMENT

Symposium On Italo-Ethiopian Situation In Urdu

"HABSH AUR ITALIA", edited by Akhtar Husain Raepuri, published by Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad (Deccan). Price Re. 1-4.

The Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu deserves to be congratulated on publishing this useful symposium at a time when interest in the Italo-Abyssinian situation is at its highest. Within 188 pages they have been able to present almost all the important aspects of the situation including the geographical conditions of Abyssinia, the history of the country, her present conditions, the history of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the role of the League of Nations.

VALUABLE ANALYSIS.

Of the five writers who, between them, contribute the nine chapters in the book, the editor, Mr. Akhtar Husain Raepuri, who has already won a reputation as a vigorous and forceful young writer is responsible for the three most important ones. His analysis of the imperialist background of the present conflict is particularly valuable as it presents the problem of Abyssinia in its proper international perspective. His reading of the future and results of this war is also based on a sound study of the situation with all its ugly as well as bright implications.

Syed Sibtay Hassan, another young and forceful publicist whose regular articles on foreign affairs in the daily "Payam" show him to possess an admirable grasp of the international situation, writes on the history of Abyssinia and the history of Italo-Abyssinian relations in both of which much serious study and thinking has gone.

This book is the book of the moment and must be read by all Urdu-knowing persons who wish to grasp all the implications of the greatest problem that faces the world to-day.

K. A. A.

Roman V. Vernacular Script For India

ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS WILL NOT ONLY SOLVE TICKLISH NATIONAL PROBLEM OF A COMMON SCRIPT FOR WHOLE OF INDIAN CONTINENT BUT WILL ALSO CHEAPEN COST OF PRINTING AND FACILITATE RAPID DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE

(By A. M. SEN GUPTA, B.A.)

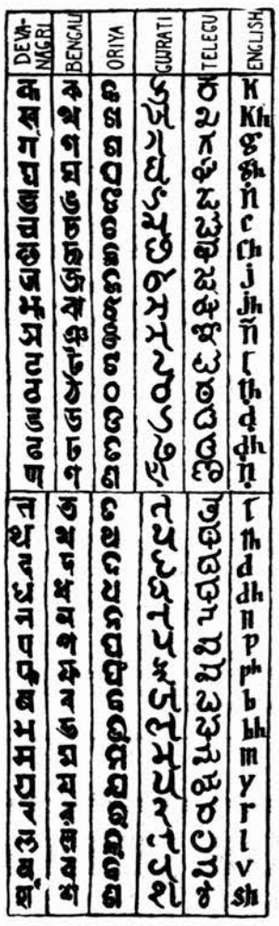
Script is an ocular medium for the propagation of ideas. It differs from Language as the telephone wire differs from vocal energy. When a particular Script is rationalised, the essence of the Language is in no way touched. Script reform may be compared to improvements in mail services, say air and rail routes in place of horse-drawn carriages and boats. It gives the same fillip to the use of the Script as these improvements give to the use of the Mail.

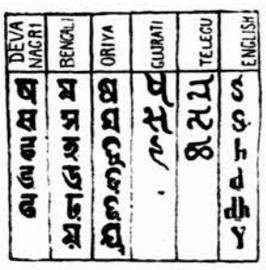
Mr. H. G. Wells, commenting on the age-long benightedness of China, the cradle of human civilisation, gives it as his opinion that this backwardness must be due to the linguistic handicap. This hardy, industrious and originative race failed to keep pace with the rest of the world, because of its cumbrous alphabetical system. It was extremely difficult for vast numbers to enter the domain of knowledge through the labyrinth of the Chinese Script. Thus a class of Mandarins evolved, consisting of the studious few who had passed through this maze. They catered wisdom and religion to the masses. The vigour and energy exhibited by the national leaders of the relatively democratic West, often drawn from field workers and workshop hands, were lacking in Chinese leaders, due possibly to this complete domination of the learned class. Even when promising men did appear among the democracy, it may be supposed that they had to expend a considerable portion of their energy in assaulting the Chinese Wall of their alphabet before ever they came into prominence.

Tyranny Of Indian Scripts

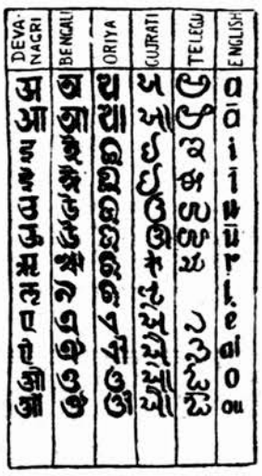
Indian alphabets are neither as numerous nor as combrous as Chinese; while the graduated sound system of the Sanskritic Languages is indeed a monumental achievement of the ancient grammarians. Yet, a sad parallelism exists between the two unfortunate countries. Here, the obnoxious caste and group seclusions act as a menace to national unity and progress. The masses are cut off from the educational movement. The student must master about six hundred Scripts before he starts to read and write. In this tropical land where vitality is low and most purses poor, this is too stiff a course as against the odd sixty-five Scripts to be learnt by an English, German, Russian or Italian boy. From the personal experiences of the writer in Bengal, U.P., Punjab, Gujrat, Maharashtra and other areas, he can assert that it is tyranny to compel our children to assimilate six hundred Scripts at a period when they are more in need of sunshine and games. And on top of this, they must learn English for the sake of higher education and business.

Vernacular languages are poor and are likely to remain so for a good many years to come. Hence not only for the sake of bread but also for the sake of culture, we must many of us learn English. This great language, no longer the exclusive property of the English nation, is now the heritage of the whole of humanity. English should be learnt by Indians with greater ardour and intensity. The flower of India's leadership, in all the branches, is, generally speaking, the off-shoot of English education. Over and above Vernacular and English, however, Indian youths have got to learn a third Language, too—Nagari for Hindu boys in Bengal, Gujrat, Madras, Karnatak and other areas; Urdu for Muslim boys in Bengal and Gujrat, and for Hindu boys in U.P., Delhi, and the Punjab. What a crushing burden our educationists thrust upon our children's shoulders! No wonder, after passing through this ordeal, they often lack energy, initiative and the vital thirst for knowledge. Overstrain and consequent injury to health in childhood are certainly playing havoc among our student community.





VOWELS AND CONSONANTS



Move For Reform Of Scripts

It is a good omen that many individuals and associations, including the Indian National Congress have realised that India needs a simpler, easier and, if possible, a common Script. Vernacular Script reform, to an appreciable extent, has already been achieved in certain areas and the Nagari Script Reform Committee it still at work.

Under the patronage of H. E. H. the Nizam and at the cost of two lakhs of rupees the Hyderabad State Press, ably directed by Mr. R. V. Pillai, has greatly improved the Urdu Nastalique Type. The total number has been brought down to 595, of which only 216 are usually required. In Bengal, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, with the help of Sjt. Rajshekhar Bose, Mr. A. J. May and others, has succeeded in reducing the number of Scripts from about 600 to about 150 only, so that the number of keys required on the Bengali Lino, according to them, will be 90 only. The National Type Foundry of Bangalore, has been able, after a good deal of research, to reduce the number of Telugu type from 696 to 428.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Malaviya and others are to be thanked for their attempts in Nagari Script reform; H. E. H. the Nizam, Sir Akbar Hyderi, Mr. Pillai and their collaborators deserve praise for their considerable success in Urdu Script reform; so also all those who have worked and are working for the improvement of other Vernacular Scripts. But in spite of the attempts of all these public-spirited persons, neither their isolated nor group action will effectively solve the all-important problem of giving India a common Script.

Missionary Pioneers

Those great missionary pioneers who introduced Printing in India many years ago, came to the conclusion that Roman Script would best serve this country. They even went so far as to print some Vernacular works in Roman Script. This was about a century ago. These pioneers, however, were too far ahead of their time. Doubt, suspicion, racial prejudice and various other causes prevented them from proceeding further. The time seems to be more opportune now. Britain gave the educated classes of the country a first-class common language. As a result, educated Indians speaking heterogeneous tongues, are to-day united, more than ever before. At the sight of this tremendous achievement, far-seeing Indians have rightly decided to have one national Language and one common Script.

Search For A Common Script

Now the question arises, which will best suit the purpose. Which will be the most ideally practicable Script for India? It will be a grievous blunder if racial, political or religious bias be allowed to influence the verdict. The Mahatma, the Pundit, H. E. H. the Nizam, Sir Akbar Hyderi and all others who are considering the problem, may not be able to arrive at the most appropriate decision without expert advice from authorities on Linguistics and Phonetics. The best Indian authority on this technical subject seems to be Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, D. Litt, (London), Khaira Professor of Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University. He is in favour of Roman Scripts with some slight modifications. According to Professor N. Niyogi and Justice Sir Lalgopal Mukherji (from his presidential address at the Bengal Literary Conference last winter) the Roman Alphabet, though not ideal, is the best in the world and suitable for India as a whole. The number of Roman Scripts is only about 65 (it can be brought down to about 40 by eliminating capital letters and substituting them for one sign only on small letters), as against about 600 in any of our Vernaculars. The linear structures of the Roman Typography are simple compared to the complicated linear construction of our types. Owing to this advantage, Roman types can be cast and printed in extremely small sizes without impairing legibility and eyesight. Vernacular types do not possess this advantage. Identical reduction in size is virtually impossible, and their minimum shapes, though much larger than Roman minimums, adversely affect the eyes because of the complexity of the figures. The Roman has mostly frontal endings while ours have too many backward or otherwise inconvenient endings. (See the table supplied at the end of this article of some Indian Vernacular Scripts and their renderings into Roman.) Fractional and Joint letters, which are a stumbling block to Vernacular type reform, are totally absent in Roman. Linotypes, Monotypes, Typewriters, etc. which play so conspicuous a part in the modern culture, are all easy, cheap and handy for the users of the Roman Script. They are much more expensive, incomparably less handy and often impossible for Indian Vernaculars.

Roman Script In Use In Four Continents

The Roman has been accepted by the peoples of four continents, because of its inherent superiority. By adopting it we shall not only have the simplest and most useful common national Script, but will also be benefited in various other ways. It will make easier

(Continued on page 26)

Vidya Sagar Pandya: A Pioneer In The Field Of Indian Banking And Auditing

(By RADHA.)

Be it Politics, Commerce, industry, say in any walk of life, we find that the successful men of to-day have had humble origin, invariably. And funnily, also the walk of life they chose at first least bore relation to the avocation in which they later attained success. For example, Ramsay Macdonald started life as an envelop licker, but ends his life as Britain's Prime Minister. Ex-President Hoover of the United States started life as an Engineer and attained success as a President.

I am sure I can challenge anybody to guess the particular walk of life young Vidya Sagar Pandya chose for himself at the beginning. Starting life as a professional photographer and photo engraver, at Lahore, Mr. Vidya

Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya as "Radha" Cartoonist, sees him.

Sagar Pandya belonged to a family of hereditary accountants and bankers. He was the first to open a firm of auditors in the Punjab under the name of Basant Ram and Sons. He had his education mostly in Lahore and later, after being for sometime with Basant Ram and Sons, became the manager of the Peoples' Bank of India at Karachi, subsequently taking over charge of the Bank's head office in Lahore. In 1905 he opened the first indigenous banking institution in Bombay.

Activities Transferred To Madras

From his advent to Madras, in South India in 1907 and with his inaugurating the Indian Bank there started his career which has won fame for him in the banking and financial world and established his repute as a genius for organisation and a master of finance capable of grappling the most difficult of financial problems. He nurtured and brought up the Indian Bank (Madras) to the eminently sound position it occupies to-day. After spending more than two decades with that Bank, he resigned his post there and as one of the founders of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce (Madras) took upon himself the secretaryship of that institution Subsequently he went over to England on behalf of that body to tender evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913, nominated therefor by the Government of Madras.

Being an approved income-tax auditor under several Acts, he was granted permanent unrestricted certificate to practice as an auditor throughout British India for Joint Stock and Insurance Companies and Provident Societies. This was followed by several major Indian States like Mysore, Baroda, etc., similarly giving him unrestricted certificate within their respective territories.

Evidence Before Various Commissions

In 1914 he was honorary Secretary of Indian Industrial Conference (Madras) and was nominated as a witness by the Government of India to give evidence before the Indian Industrial Commission in 1917. This was followed by his being repeatedly invited by Government to give evidence before several other Commissions viz., the Fiscal Commission, Economic Enquiry Committee, Royal Commission on Indian Currency, etc. He successfully agitated for Indians being admitted on the Board of the (then) Presidency Bank of Madras, now the Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

He was a member of the Indian Commercial Congress Committee, Mahajana Sabha, and of the Indian National Congress, Madras.

In 1926 he was elected unanimously to the Legislative Assembly to represent the Indian Commercial Constituency. Later he resigned the membership as a protest against Government's repressive policy, but was immediately re-elected by the Madras Commercial Constituency. He is an ex-fellow and Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers

A party was given to Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, President of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan, by the Karnatak Sangh, on the eve of his departure from Bombay. In the photo Mr. Rao is seen seated in the centre of the front row.

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya has now come to Bombay to widen the already existing commercial banking and industrial activities between Bombay and Madras with his Branch of the "Bank of Hindustan." One wishes this veteran all success in his enterprise.

Donald had received a lot of presents for Christmas. On Christmas evening his mother said, "Now, Donald, what are you going to say in your prayers for all those nice presents?"

After a moment's thought, Donald replied: "God bless the penny bazaar!"

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Prepared by

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya K. V. V. Bh.

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AMRIT:—A treatise dealing with the cure all Amritdhara is sent free.

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TILA No. 14:—There cannot be denying the fact that there is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired Tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them.
Price Rs. 6. Sample Rs. 3.

TILA No. 1:—Those who cannot pay the price of Tila No. 14 should use this tila which will also cure all complaints mentioned in No. 14 though in a longer time.
Price Rs. 5. Sample Re. 1-4.

ASUGARY—If along with sexual debility there is increase of urinary discharge or sugar passes with urine use this wonderful and unique medicine. It possesses virtues of cure for both the troubles and is simply splendid for Diabetes.

Price for 32 Pills Rs. 4.
Sample 8 Pills Re. 1.

If you cannot Prescribe for yourself write to us for rules of treatment by correspondences.

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Bombay Agent:—CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street.

A Page About Women

TACKLING STAINS

Some Effective Solvents For Medicine And Grease Spots

Medicine stains should be removed as promptly as possible. If on woollen material, rub with spirits of wine; if on a washing material, stretch the material taut, and pour boiling water through the stain. It can then be washed with soap in the usual way. Iodine, too, can be removed with spirits of wine, and white materials can be soaked in ammonia and water. Egg stains should be soaked in cold salt and water, afterwards being sponged with non-inflammable benzine. Cocoa, Chocolate tea and coffee stains usually respond to soaking in borax and water, using a dessertspoonful to a pint. Coffee and tea stains may first have boiling water poured through them, but cocoa and chocolate should be soaked in cold water first.

There are various solvents for grease stains. When it it not advisable to use petrol, glycerine can be tried; this should be sponged off later. Sometimes pressing the material with a hot iron over blotting-paper is effective. Borax and water or ammonia and water can also be used. Vaseline stains should be rubbed with turpentine and left for a time. Rust stains can be removed with salt and lemon juice. Ammonia or peroxide can be tried if the material is white or the dye fast. For soot stains on carpets, cover the soot thickly with salt, and with a soft brush gently brush the lot on to a shovel.—"Manchester Guardian".

SCHOOLGIRLS WHO SLIM

London teachers report that many girls in elementary and secondary schools refuse their daily milk because they are afraid it will make them fat.

About one-third of the 67,000 elementary scholars who were not taking milk gave distaste for it as their reason.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up". A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay 2.

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CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A B C OF GOOD MANNERS

Fundamental Underlying Good Manners All World Over Is Consideration For Others

Adaptability in manners is not hypocrisy, but common sense—"On occasions grave, occasions gay," is a good rule.

* * * *

Bragging and boasting are the height of bad manners.

* * * *

Conventions are recognised social customs. Culture is refinement. Both must be learned. Culture is, of course, the most important. Some conventions are mere off-shoots of snobbery.

* * * *

Diplomacy, like adaptability, should influence manners. For instance, you'll go up umpteen per cent. in the estimation of anyone you draw out on his pet subject.

* * * *

Ease is radiated by the well-mannered. There is something lacking in the manners of those who, no matter how "refained" they be, cause others to feel ill at ease.

* * * *

Fidgeting is bad manners, because it is annoying to onlookers.

* * * *

Greetings on meeting and leaving are, of course, elementary tenets, but it is surprising how often they are neglected by the shy or the brusque.

* * * *

Historical and logical reasons are the origin of many of the more worthwhile conventions. For instance, the arm a man offers to a woman is dictated by the necessity of leaving his sword-arm free. And a man opens a door and lets a woman pass out first—but he gets off before her when leaving a car (in order to help her alight), and he goes before her into a restaurant (in order to find a table).

* * * *

Incessant talkers are bores. Everybody in the company should be given a chance to get a word in other than edge-ways.

* * * *

Journeys help to educate in manners. The much-travelled man, if he has any wit, having met so many types, can "pass himself" in any company.

* * * *

Keep off topics that would hurt the hearers—unless principle demands that they be broached. For instance, personal remarks on disfigurement should not be made, and not even principle will ever call for them.

* * * *

Laugh 'with', not at, other people. Only laugh at yourself. And do avoid the laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind, and avoid the constant, silly giggle.

* * * *

Manicuring in public is bad manners.

* * * *

Naturalness, as opposing affectation, is a fundamental of good manners.

* * * *

Out-staying the welcome is a great mistake.

* * * *

Politeness pays—and it costs nothing. Or so they say. But it does cost a little effort.

* * * *

Quiet people should find some means of showing that they do not mean to be "dampers" on the company. Even a little word, here and there, to show interest, will do the trick.

* * * *

Refinement need not betoken slavishness. Remember a precious stone improves with polishing.

* * * *

Speak up! It is inconsiderate and annoying to mumble. And those are some of the last things that shy people wish to be. About the voice—a soft tone is pleasing. And study how to speak grammatically. But do not affect an accent.

* * * *

Table manner test refinement. Draw the chair well up to the table. Do not unfold the napkin, (it is not correct to call it a serviette) until the first dish is served. Where the meal is elaborate and there is a profusion of cutlery—work from the outside inwards. Maybe you will not accept every course. Remember, then, to skip a set of cutlery. Usually the sweet and dessert "implements" are across the top. If so, they are not affected by the "work inwards" rule. Drink soup (quietly, please) from the side of the spoon.

* * * *

Unselfish people, if also not self-conscious, are usually well mannered. Punctuality, for instance, is a virtue of the unselfish.

* * * *

Visitors should make it clear that they wish to do their best to upset as little as possible the usual routine of the household. And they should not wander into the kitchen or other private rooms without invitation.

* * * *

"When in Rome do as the Romans do" prevents consciousness and is a compliment to the hosts. But, of course, if principles would be broken in the process then "do not do as the Romans do."

* * * *

X marks the spot! The lady driver was too polite to point and the traffic cop was perplexed.

* * * *

Young ideas, interest in progress, sympathy—cultivate them and avoid becoming a bore.

* * * *

Zulus have their manners. The Chinese have very formal complicated manners. Every country possesses certain distinctive conventions. (Many of our snobbish ones are importations.) But the fundamental underlying good manners all the world over is: consideration for others.—May Laverty in "The Irish Press."

DECREE FOR LORD LEVERHULME

Wife's Cross-Petition Dismissed

Lord Leverhulme was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Major Selden Herbert Long.

The suit was undefended and neither Lady Leverhulme nor Major Long went into the witness-box.

Lord Leverhulme asked the court to exercise discretion in his favour in respect of his own misconduct with a Mrs. Winifred Agnes Lee Morris, as she and Leverhulme wish to get married.

In granting Lord Leverhulme a decree, Mr. Justice Langton said: "I think this is a case in which I can exercise my discretion."

A cross-petition by Lady Leverhulme for divorce was dismissed.

ECONOMICAL SOUPS FOR WINTRY DAYS

Here are some economical soups, suitable for winter:—

POTATO SOUP.

Slice a pound and a half of potatoes and put into a saucepan with two sliced onions, a bunch of parsley, a bay leaf, pepper, salt, and two pints of stock. Simmer until tender, remove the parsley and bay leaf, rub the rest through a sieve, and add half a pint of boiling milk and a small piece of butter.

LENTIL SOUP

Save the water in which potatoes, cauliflower, or any other vegetables have been boiled; three pints will be required. Soak a cupful of lentils overnight and simmer in the stock for about an hour, then add half a cupful of rice, a chopped carrot, a stick of chopped celery, two chopped onions, pepper, salt, a few peppercorns, and a bay leaf. Simmer gently for another hour and a half.

CHESTNUT SOUP.

Split a pound of chestnut, boil for a few minutes, then peel them. Put them into a saucepan with a quart of stock. When soft rub through a sieve. Season well with salt, pepper, mace, and a little sugar. Add a small tin of unsweetened evaporated milk, make very hot, and serve.

BEETROOT SOUP.

Cut a pound of cooked beetroots into small pieces and put into a saucepan with a chopped onion and a stick of shredded celery. Melt some dripping and shake the vegetables in this for ten minutes over a gentle heat. Cover with stock and simmer until soft enough to rub easily through a sieve. Blend a tablespoonful of cornflour with a little milk, pour some of the hot soup over it, add another breakfastcupful of milk, and boil all together for five minutes.

"And if the bull threatens to attack you," said a farmer to a rambler asking his way, "just move your arms up and down rapidly, that'll stop him."

"Right, said the rambler". But a few minutes later he was back, dishevelled and panting vigorously. "Bull chased me," he gasped.

"But didn't you move your arms up and down?" asked the farmer.

"I hadn't time," said the rambler. "I had to move my legs up and down, instead."

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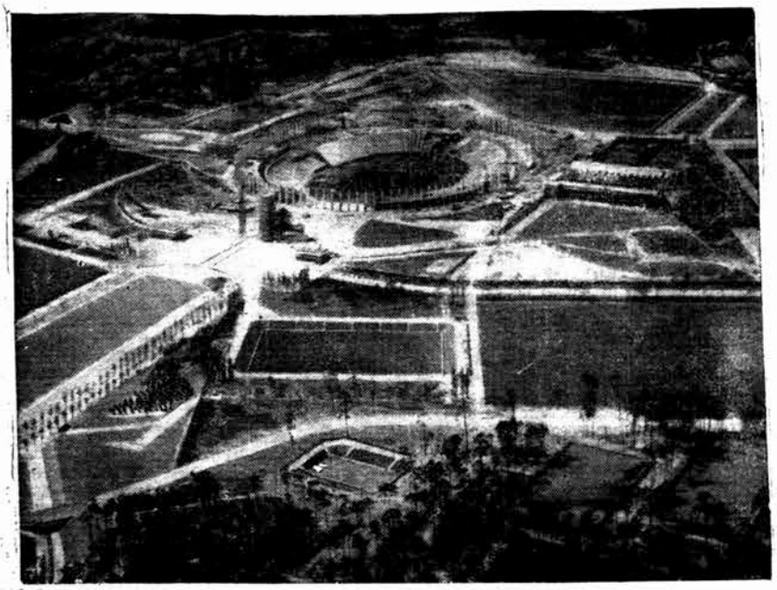
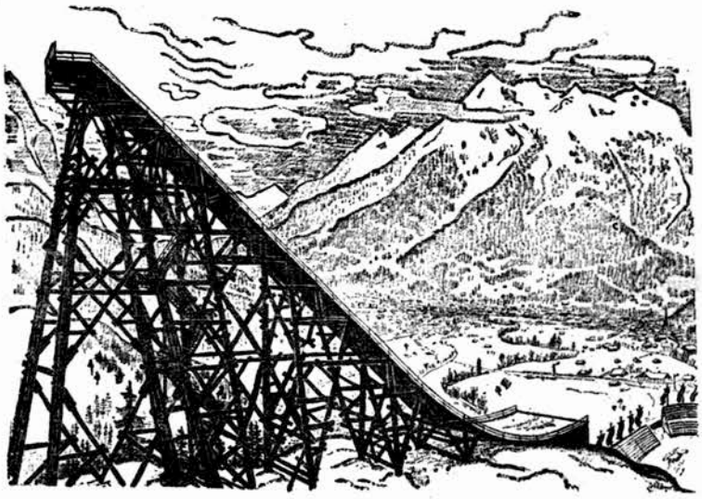
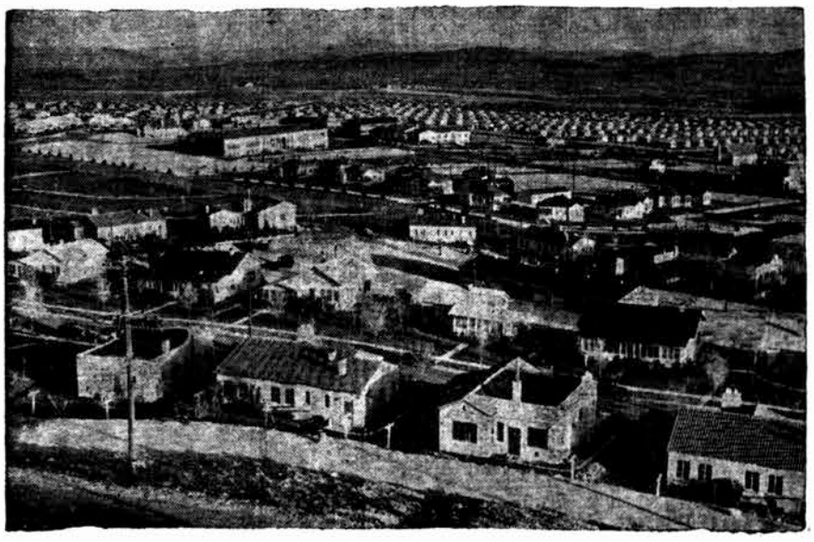


The Reich Sport Field in Berlin, where the 1936 Olympic Games will be decided. In the centre is the Main Arena or Olympic Stadium, which, when ready, will accommodate 100,000 spectators. To the right of the Main Arena is the Swimming Stadium; behind it the Polo Field; in the right hand corner at back, is the Dietrich Eckart Open-air Theatre. In the foreground, directly under the Main Arena, lies the Hockey Stadium, and in front of this a "Centre Court" for tennis and basket-ball.

To the right between the trees are further tennis courts.



The great Olympia Jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Olympic Winter Games will be held next month.



A "TAILOR-MADE" TOWN: Every home, every building, each street—even the brilliant green lawns—all built to a pre-conceived pattern. Boulder City, Nevada, four years ago, as it appears to-day, nestling comfortably in the desert with barren mountains in its back yard—a town designed by, built by, and operated by the United States' Government. Every modern facility has been provided for its citizens, the workmen on the world's greatest flood control and hydro-electric project. It has never felt the depression, it has no poor, no relief problem, and has never had an unemployed citizen. The head of every family is on Uncle Sam's payroll, or that of the Government contractors! (Photo by Union Pacific Railroad).

OLYMPIC HYMN

A New German Song Of Welcome

(Contributed)

The "Olympic Hymn" of Bradley-Keeler (words by Louis F. Benson), heard for the first time at the Opening Ceremony of the Los Angeles Olympiad, in accordance with a decision of the International Olympic Committee will again be sung at the Berlin Olympiad. Many of the readers may not be acquainted with the text, which is as follows:

Now sing of virile games, by which the body's beauty
Is made to live once more:
Let every thoughtful mind fulfil the thinker's duty
And strength of arm restore.
Come, athletes, to our field, like those of storied Hellas,
Where Gods who looked that way
Saw graceful forms at play, as songs and statues tell us,
All agile, blithe and gay.
That so within bared breasts your hearts shall beat the stronger,
Your quickened blood shall leap
In strength renewed to fear the tyrants' hand no longer,
And freedom's troth to keep
And you, who are to march beneath the palms victorious.
As conquerors we hail!
Whose eyes stay calm and true, below your brows now glorious,
Whose heart shall never fail.

In view of Germany's great musical heritage the International Olympic Committee granted to the Organizing Committee of the Berlin Games the right to have another hymn sung at the opening of the Games in addition to Bradley Keeler's. The Organizing Committee thereupon held a public competition, and from over 3000 entries the Hymn written by Robert Lubahn was chosen and was set to music by Richard Strauss. Amongst the translations received has been one from the well-known Austro-South-African musician, Paul Kerby, which is published below:—

OLYMPIA!

Welcome as our guests, ye Nations
Through our open gates draw nigh!
Festive be our celebrations,
Honour be our battle-cry!
Youth would fain its strength be showing
And excel.—Olympia!—
Praise on thee by deeds bestowing
Conquer well: Olympia!
Many nations' pride and flower
To the contest hither came:
And their prowess and their power,
Bright and clear, burns like a flame.
Strengt and spirit—do not tarry!
Hallowed name Olympia!
Some will soon the laurel carry,
Crown of fame: Olympia!
And with all our hearts thus beating
In a noble unity,
Let us all—our oath repeating—
Vow to honour thy decree.
Let the best then be victorious,
Joy on earth—Olympia!
And defeat be not inglorious,
Peace on earth: Olympia!

IS LOVE A FORM OF INSANITY?

Doctor Replies "Yes"

"Is not a love form of temporary insanity? Counsel asked a doctor during the hearing of a charge of murder at Bottisham (Cambs.)

The doctor agreed that it was.

Bertie Webb (26), of Swaffham Bulbeck, was committed for trial charged with the murder of Sidney Howe. Webb pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence.

Mr. G. J. Ball (prosecuting) suggested that Webb went to Howe's house, shot him dead at the door and ran away.

When charged with murder Webb was alleged to have said: "I had a gun and fired it off and now it is behind a shed."

Mr. Levy (defending) said the question to be solved eventually was one of insanity.

A SHORT STORY

A VILLAGE EPISODE

Specially Reproduced From The Concani Anthology, "Vonula"

A thatched hovel—that was his house. Four bamboo mats covered with cowdung and clay—they formed the walls of the hovel. Heat during summer, made it impossible to live in it. During monsoon, the damp grew mushrooms in it; the water, indeed, that oozed out turned the floor into soft mud.

Ladoo was his name. Fisherman of Halag. In the hovel lived his bedridden father Dadoo, his wife Dhirsgal, a five or six years one daughter, Jione and himself—those four were about all the inmates. Ladoo rose early every morning, worked with his fishing tackle at the river and spent the whole day selling his catch in the village. The poor fellow thus lived somehow the days of his existence.

Pedru Tamancar had made his pile by swindling people. All he need do was to visit the "igarjee"* and pass through the "confessao"** He knew that he obtained absolution for all his sins. How to swindle people, how to trick them out of their money—he was a post master in the art. He excelled too in the art of propitiating the mamlatdar with a brace of fowls and a bottle of liquor if, by any chance, the latter visited the village, on official duties of investigations.

* * * *

Last year, Ladoo's mother had gone to the river. She slipped her foot. Her head struck the stones. She was an old woman and when she knocked against the granite—like stones, she was done for. Ladoo had not had a pice on him for the expenses of the funeral. On the top of it tall, Vasubhat had said "The hour of death is not auspicious: you must make a gift of a brass pot to the Brahmin" How could the Bhat's prognosis prove untrue? How could poor Ladoo know that Vasubhat's pot leaked? And how could the Bhat live if he didn't say what he said? If he did not turn to men like Ladoo and Devoo who did not know how to read or write for his clientele, could he look up to the M.A's of the place for patronage—men like that a "wiseacre" Shankar Shenai who believed neither in God nor religion. Not likely. Poor Ladoo, who could lend him money? Charity was out of the question. How could he know that only the rich, not the poor, had had a place in the wide world's consideration? He approached various people, begged of them. But these people—how could one describe them as even human creatures, who had had no heart, in whom there was not the slightest trace of humanity?

* * * *

When he found that he could do nothing, Ladoo at last went to Pedru. He mortgaged his boat—his all, the only thing that he possessed in the abject poverty of his life—and raised seven and half Rupees on it. That was the thin end of the wedge and Pedru lost no time in launching his tactics as mortgagee with the result that at the end of the year only the hovel and the wretched earthen pots only stood there.

* * * *

A terrible epidemic of cholera raged in the village. The situation grew so desperate that everyone was torn in vague and sinister uncertainty—men disappeared faster than you could count them. In Ladoo's hovel Dadoo had had an attack. The old man was lying in his bed—if those tatters of a torn, old blanket and other rags could be called that—struggling like fish drawn out of water. The village was in the grip of the epidemic. Who could care to buy Ladoo's fish? And how could he live if he did not sell his fish? He lived from hand to mouth. He was not worth a pice. He starved for two days. His little girl lay there, hungry, crying, with eyes sunk deep. Ladoo could not bear the sight, twilight crept in. He told his wife that he was going to Pedru's house. Outside, an owl hooted on a tree-top.

* * * *

He owed Pedru now the sum of Rs. 2 and As. 12. He was quite tired of those persistent demands and pesterings. But how could one like him afford the luxury of such a sentiment? Pedru was planning to take into his possession the ground on which his debtor's miserable hovel stood. It would seem quite incredible that one who visited the Church every Sunday and Wednesday, read the Bible so religiously and regarded himself as a good son of the Father in the heaven possessed such a dark soul. But Pedru really did. He was like that most poisonous of serpents. Attractive to look at with a golden skin the reptile could be counted to vomit the most terrible venom. With his head bowed Ladoo stood before Pedru. Men like him could not afford finer shades of pride. He asked Pedru for some money. Pedru let loose his invective ..... it was quite unbearable. Ladoo knelt down and held his feet. Fell prostrate at his feet. He narrated the whole miserable story of his predicament. Pedru Tamancar—one would easily prefer the black, hard granite by the riverside. The stone could be worn smooth by the trickling water—but Pedru was impossible. He kicked Ladoo's head with violence. If he was not reduced into the squalor, poverty and abjectness of his position Ladoo could have lifted the seventy-year carcass with a little ginger, balanced him by his ear. But he was starving for two days. He staggered under the kick, fell down. His head struck on the cocoanut husker lying nearby. He fell down unconscious. Pedru went pale all over. He was seized with a panic. He dragged Ladoo along and shoved him into the pile of unhusked rice. Only the moon above in the sky witnessed this act. She seemed to ooze in a spasm of anger; felt it was a blasphemy that her cool splendour should be showered on a cruel world like this; pulled over her face the covering of a cloudlet.

* * * *

"He has been gone a long time and not yet returned" his wife was wondering. She hurried to Pedru's house.

"Ladoo did not come here," Pedru answered. He was covered with perspiration.

She grew thoughtful, where could he have gone? The thought tormented her. A strange fear got possession of her. She heard the groaning sound across. Pedru's porch "Who's ill with fever?" she inquired.

How could she imagine that the husband she was searching was lying in there in the grip of death?

"A relative of mine has come down from Loteaur.*** He has had an attack of fever" he fatheringly told her. But the woman was too preoccupied to hear him. She ran in search of Ladoo. Panick-stricken she ran about. She was panting with the effort. She could move no further. She fell down on the bank of the river.

The cool riverside breeze revived her. She saw a dim light burning across the surface of the water. Saw a human figure—the light flared up and suddenly went out. She imagined Pedru hurrying away. Dogs barked in the distance somewhere. The bats flapped in the dark tree-tops of the cocoanut grove. She suddenly thought of her hovel. She rose up and ran in that direction. A fire-fly was taking flight. She went towards Dadoo. Darkness seemed to descend on her. Ladoo had long left this world. She moved towards her daughter lying on the rags; moved her hand over her back. A faint 'Avo o--' responded to her movement. The creeper's blossom stood blighted. How many more blossoms are not blighted in a similar way in the world? She gave out a single shriek. It echoed in the still air People in the neighbourhood ran in.

* * * *

"We found him lying in his own boat..... over there in the weeds, he was noticed, in the midst ....."

The 'bhows' made their statement.

When his wife got the news about Ladoo, she went where the corpse was lying. She rushed at the body without being deterred by considerations of modesty. She laughed; sang loudly; ran about. Four people found it difficult to control her although she was a woman. Pedru was a suspect in all eyes.

The formalities of 'panchnama' were gone through.

Pedru rewarded the patel with gold crowns.

"Ladoo's death was caused by injuries sustained on the head by the oar while he had gone out in his boat" was the report submitted by the patel, Sukdo Naik.

Pedru was rid of the affair. The patel was also pleased.

Next day, the fisherman saw Ladoo's wife's body exactly at the spot where her husband's was found.

*"Church' from the naturalised Portuguese."

**'Confession' from a similar source.

***This is a little village lying across the Portuguese frontier.

The opening ceremony of Anath Mahila Ashram (Women's Rescue Home) was performed at Poona, on Dec. 31st. Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, who presided, is seen in the centre with Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti.

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Roman V. Vernacular Script For India

(Continued from page 21)

the access to the richest languages of the world, as they have got Roman Script. If China and Japan accept Roman, the whole world will be knit together by a common Script. By taking to Roman, the mother tongue as well as the world's lingua-franca and richest language, can be learnt simultaneously. A common Script would help intercommunal and provincial unity and will ultimately give birth to a common language and might transform the various Provincial tongues into mere dialects which, like tributaries, will enrich the great linguistic current of the future Indian Nation.

Another argument in favour of Roman is very potent. Even if peoples of Bengal, Gujrat, Madras, Karnatak, etc., give up the claims of their respective Scripts in favour of Nagari, the Mahomedans are not likely to forego the claims of the Urdu Script. The Indian National Congress while recommending a National Language and a Common Script, has run away from this knotty problem and has prescribed both Nagari and Urdu Scripts. Orthodox Hindus and Mahomedans are not going to waive the claims of their respective Scripts in favour of either, but they may be persuaded to give up their Scripts in favour of Roman. Thus the adoption of Roman will solve various difficulties and will greatly lessen the cost of Printing and Learning. This is a highly important consideration for poor India. It will also greatly simplify the process of acquisition in education.

The Roman Script has long been in use in teaching Hindustani to Europeans. By transliteration, it

Bother! I said my shoes were too large.

has helped many foreigners to learn Sanskrit, Pali, Persian and other tongues. Many missionaries have imparted education to aboriginal tribes through their vernaculars with the help of the Roman Script. Roman can admirably express the phonetic systems of Hindi, Urdu and other Indian languages.

Problem Must Be Tackled

This question of Script is a highly intricate one and affects India most vitally. It is not likely to be solved satisfactorily by persons, however well intentioned and determined they may be, without the help of technical authorities on the subject. This momentous problem should be tackled jointly by experts from all the Indian Universities and the Education Ministers and Directors of the various Provincial Governments, and other duly qualified persons. The opinion and the services of English and continental experts should be requisitioned if necessary.

If a disinterested and minute study of the problem is made, the verdict will in all probability be in favour of the Roman Script, with some slight modifications. A couple of new letters and a few more Scripts might be created in order to express with rigorous faithfulness the wonderful phonetic system of Sanskritic languages. Mustapha Kemal Pasha took the advice of such a committee. For the good of Turkey he accepted the Roman Script in preference to the Vernacular Scripts. There are far stronger reasons in favour of Roman as against Indian Scripts for the national unity, understanding, and all-round progress of this sub-continent than there are in Turkey. Let Indian leaders act boldly, with a far-sighted patriotism, and emulate Turkey in this matter.—"Indian Print and Paper."

Note.—Since this article was written, there are two important points which, it has been suggested to me, are under-stressed in the argument as it stands. The first is that the adoption of Roman characters would give a purely alphabetical character to our words as against the present unscientific syllabic system of the Sanskrit Languages. This point is most important from the linguistic and grammatical outlook, and is so obvious that I seem to have taken the reader's recognition of it for granted.

Opposition Of Orthodoxy

The second important point must be made in answer to an argument being used by those opposing reform. It is suggested that there is an injunction in the Vedas and the Gita against alterations of Akshara or Script, and further, that the particular shapes of present-day Bengali and Nagari embody in them religious and spiritual symbols of great value, devised by ancient saints, abandonment of which would spell disaster for the religious and spiritual culture of the Hindus.

In this connection the opposition faction gives a rather farfetched meaning to the word Akshara (in Bengali Akshara means "word" as well as "script".) They aptly quote from the Vedas and the Gita to show that the Akshara is the root of the Universe. Modern Science too, tells the same story,—that sound energy is at the root of all other types of energy and is therefore at the root of Creation. The Bible also echoes the same voice. "In the beginning there was the Word." This Word, Akshara, Shabdam (sound) or Shabdabrahmma, whatever you like to term it, is not script or letter. A language in its essence is its sound, or phonetic system. Script, being merely an outward garment, can safely be altered or modified without causing the least disturbance to the language. It is well-known that the Vedas in the earlier stages were not recorded in writing, obviously for lack of a script. During these long centuries the Vedas used to be preserved in the library of the human brain and taught and learnt through tongue and not pen. The Nagari script, to which so much sanctity is attached, is of comparatively recent growth. The first Indian Script, Brahmi, is quite different from the modern Sanskritic Scripts; and even this originated only about two and a half thousand years ago, while the Vedas were composed some four thousand years ago. Thus, Indian culture and language lived and thrived without any written language to propagate them. Through the passage of centuries, modifications and changes in the scripts have taken place all over India. Modern Bengali type faces were remodelled and designed only the other day under missionary inspiration and guidance near Serampore. If the prevalent heterogeneous scripts like Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Bengali, etc., can faithfully preserve the supposed spiritual and religious sanctity incorporated in their figures by the saints of hoary antiquity, then modified Roman may also serve the same purpose. —Besides, Nagari and other Indian Scripts can always be used for spiritual and ritual purposes.—Author.

(It may be mentioned in this connection that Persia, following the example of Turkey, has recently decreed that the Roman script shall supercede the Arabic for all secular purposes in the country.)

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DWARKA: ONE OF HINDU INDIA'S FOUR GREAT HOLY CITIES

Its Epic History

(By G. J. JOSHI.)

Centuries ago, the Earth was oppressed by demons, the chief of whom was Kansa. To be rescued from their terrorism, she approached Lord Vishnu in the form of a cow and begged of Him to descend to Earth and save her from the hands of the demons. Lord Vishnu sympathetically heard her complaint and promised her that he would take a human form as Sri Krishna and bring about the end of Kansa and his followers.

Kansa's sister Devki was given in marriage to the Yadav king Vasudev. During the marriage ceremonies, a voice was heard from above the heavens saying that the eighth child of Devki will kill Kansa, who being infuriated at this, rushed to kill Devki. King Vasudev intervened and promised to bring before him all the children of Devki for destruction immediately on birth. In spite of strict guard, the seventh and the eighth child escaped Kansa's

"Brokers' men are like children—they want everything they see."

wrath. These were surreptitiously taken away from Mathura to Gokula and were brought up incognito as children of a cowherd. Nanda by name. They were named Balaram and Krishna respectively.

Kansa Killed

Having suspected the existence of his would-be destroyer, Kansa, to avert his death at Krishna's hands, tried from time to time to kill Krishna, but one stratagem after another failed.

At last Kansa invited Krishna and Balaram to a wrestling match, hoping that his wrestlers would defeat and kill his two enemies. But Krishna and his brothed threw King Kansa's wrestlers on the ground one after another and immediately dragged Kansa from his royal seat by the hair and slew him on the spot.

Krishna placed Kansa's brother Ugrasena on the throne and he, with his brother Balaram, went to the peaceful shores of the western seas and there founded the beautiful city called Dwarka.

Thus Dwarka sprang into existence as the choice capital of the Ideal Kingdom of Sri Krishna. There are still sacred places and temples associated with the heroic and chivalrous deeds of Sri Krishna as described in the holy Bhagwat Puran. The massive spires of the palaces of Sri Krishna are described to be all of gold and god Indra is said to have sent from Amravati choicest trees and shrubs for Sri Krishna's park.

Situated on the ocean coast line, nature has bestowed upon the city of Dwarka the charm of real sylvan beauty combined with a cold and bracing climate at a time when the plains of this wide spread country are parched up with heat and dust.

Four Great Pilgrim Cities

From days shrouded in mists of bygone times till to-day, this holy place, trodden by Sri Krishna, has undergone, like anw the other parts of the world, many changes, but never has it ceased to be held in high esteem by the Hindus as one of the four great pilgrim centres, in the four corners of India, viz., Badrinath in the north, Jagannath in the east, Rameshwar in the south and Dwarka in the west.

Even in pre-rail days when travel was fraught with great expense and many difficulties, the devotion of pious Hindus was so intense that they used to flock to the place in large numbers throughout the year from all parts of India, undergoing an arduous journey covering days and days together. But in 1923, the Krishna Bhumi (Dwarka) was linked by railway with the rest of India and now the entire journey from any part of India can be accompanied by rail in comfort and safety right upto Dwarka and Okha Port.

Shrines Of Note

The chief goal of the whole pilgrimage is, of course, the temple of Shree Ranchhodraiji. It is called "Jagat Mandir" and is about 150 feet high. With its seven storeys, the temple stands out predominantly majestic The whole design displays extraordinary exuberance of fancy, lavishness of labour and elaboration of detail. A flag, 104 feet in length, is displayed from the temple staff.

The next important place is "Gomati Kund" and all pilgrims visiting Dwarka must bathe in this Kund and, according to the Hindu Scriptures, purify their souls from sins.

The surrounding places are so thickly studded with temples and places of religious interest that it is hardly possible to mention them all in the small article of this kind, except that there are 33 principal temples, 9 kunds and ghats and 7 talaos. The general history of these places is narrated to the pilgrims by their respective family priests and the worshippers of various temples.

(Continued From Col. 4)

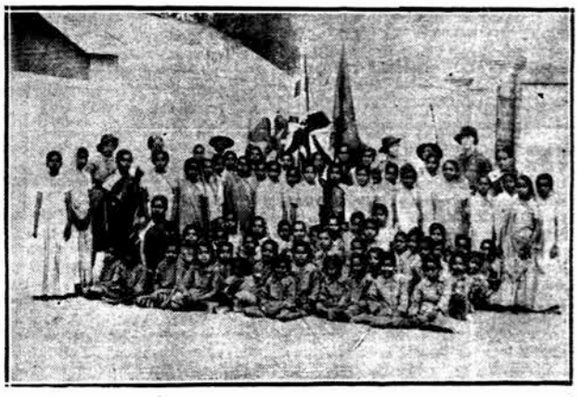
street level, range in size up to twenty feet by fifteen feet. They have reinforced concrete walls, two feet thick, with armour plating surrounding the inner walls and ceilings. They are surrounded by the waters of the subterranean river.

The great steel doors, weighing many tons, are closed electrically, and seal the safes against air and water.

The bank is almost self-supporting for all its water and electricity needs.

During the next four or five years the bank's superstructure will have taken shape. Walking through parts of it to-day is like walking through long wooden tunnels.—"Sunday Express."

Police bar Cairo students from nationalist meeting after the recent rioting.



The Girl Guides and Blue Birds of Junagadh, who gave a display before the Countess of Willingdon on the Ladies' Club premises at Junagadh on January 9.

Steel Vaults To House Bank Of England's Gold

In Times Of Danger, Gates Can Be Flooded With Subterranean Water

Sixty feet below the level of the busiest streets of the City of London are the world's safest strong rooms. They house, or will house, all the gold of the Bank of England—more than £150,000,000.

Vaults which have cost £6,000,000 can be flooded for security against invasion, fire, riot, or bombardment.

And two men hold the secrets of these vaults.

They alone hold the only two electrical switch keys which operate the flood gates that surround the vaults.

It is the biggest, most secret and most expansive operation ever undertaken in the City of London. More than £20,000,000 is being spent on this work to convert the building in Threadneedle street into the world's safest bullion fort.

No hammer blows must be heard during the daytime. Noisy work begins at 7 p.m. and ceases at 7 a.m.

The Bank of England will be the first important building in London with all-welded steel girders. This part of the contract will cost £130,000

Twice a day at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., workmen are admitted to the bank premises and subjected to a roll-call and scrutiny, carried out by the bank officials.

Once inside, no night shift man can leave until the day shift comes in twelve hours later. Every workman is warned to keep to his work and not to wander about.

Additional material cannot be obtained without the consent of the general foreman.

He is the only one, other than the bank officials and guards, who knows the countersign. And this is changed every evening.

Only one hour is allowed for bringing in all necessary equipment for the night's work.

CODE LOCKS CONTROL GATES

It is impossible to leave the building during this time because pre-arranged code locks which open at set times, control the main gates of the bank.

"The reason for all this precaution is not so much a matter of secrecy as one of discretion," said an official to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"We have to be careful."

This carefulness is extended even to the bank's directors.

Access to the vaults of concrete and armour plating cannot be gained by one director alone. Two must be present with their keys and codes before the massive steel doors can be opened.

The vaults, three floors below

(Continued in Col. 2)

OLYMPIC ACTIVITIES

Many Nations At Football

(Contributed.)

The forecast that the Olympic Football Tournament would attract many entries has been quickly confirmed. Already fifteen nations have expressed their determination to participate. These are: Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Hayti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden and the United States of America. The official acceptances of the invitations to take part in this tournament have already been received from the majority of the countries named, and it is expected that others will also agree.

OLYMPIAD OF INTELLECT.

An Olypiad of Intellect will also be provided for visitors to the Games of the XIth Olympiad, when a distinguished representative of every Continent will be invited to deliver an address. Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer of Central Asia, will speak on behalf of Europe in the great hall of the Berlin University where he once studied, and he will also deliver a brief address in the Olympic Stadium. Dr. Wiegand, president of the Reich Archaeological Institute, will speak in the name of Germany which is acting as host for the Games.

NO DUTY ON PRESENTS

Presents sent to Olympic competitors and those accompanying them from their friends at home will not be liable to duty or taxation payments, the Reich Finance Ministry has decided. This applies especially to provisions, wines, tobacco, medical wares and massage requirements. All that will be necessary will be a certificate from the Organising Committee of the Games that the presents are intended for the competitors, and that the quantity does not exceed the needs of the team.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The advance sale of Season Tickets for the Olympic Polo Tournament from August 3rd to 8th, 1936, has now commenced, the tickets costing each 40 marks. The stands around the Polo Field will accommodate 60,000 spectators, but the comparative cheapness of the tickets will ensure that they will be fully occupied. In reaching its decision as to the price the Organizing Committee was also influenced by news received indicating there is every likelihood that the best polo teams of the leading polo-playing nations of the world will take part in the Tournament. The English tournament for the Westminster Cup next year is so timed that it will not clash with the Olympic Tournament, and the entries for it will probably include two American teams and the Maharajah of Jaipur's team. It may be anticipated that the English players will be accompanied to Berlin by the Maharajah's team and the better American team for the 12 to 14 days which the Berlin Tournament and the preparations for it will occupy. Further teams are awaited from Argentina, where the game has attained such a high level of excellence, from Hungary and one or two further countries.

This sketch shows the badge to be worn by all persons officially connected with the Olympic Games. The wording and ribbon will denote whether the wearer is an athlete, a Press representative or an official. It has been chosen after a competition initiated by the Organising Committee, and is the design of Professor Waldemar Raemisch of Berlin.

All technical questions connected with the Tournament—as to the fields for the matches and the training, the stabling for the ponies, etc.—will be settled in agreement with the Hurlingham Club, so that the visiting teams can be certain that they will find everything exactly as it should be.

RECORD BOXING ENTRIES.

That 37 nations with 218 representatives will participate in the Olympic Boxing Tournament is the forecast of the Secretary of the International Boxing Federation. This number of competitors will constitute an absolute record, and will necessitate the eliminating bouts on the first three days, August 10th to 12th, being fought out in two rings simultaneously in the Deutschland Hall. Only when the majority of the boxers have thus been eliminated will the remaining contests be decided in a single ring on the three final days, August 13th to 15th. During the first three days the fly-weight and light-weight contests will be staged in Ring A., and those for the other weights in Ring B. To ensure the daily control of weights all boxers will be provided with tickets on the backs of which will be entered each day the results of the weighing-in and the medical examination.

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Peasants' Camp at Chinchwad: Students marching.

Islam In China

Religion First Introduced In Celestial Empire In Seventh Century By A Messenger Of Prophet Now Claims 29 Million Followers

(BY SYED MAJID ALI BABBAN).

At Canton, a mosque, 'Kwangtah' (The Plain Pagoda), though not majestic, yet by its hoariness of age demands homage. From far off, its minarets, rising to the height of 160 feet, proclaim the completion of the long journey to the travel-stained. There Wahab Ibn Kabasha, the messenger of the Holy Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him), lies buried in his long last sleep. He was sent by sea in 628 A.D. to the court of Khadotson of China and was the first Muslim to land on the soil of China. After he had been at the court for some while, he asked the Emperor's permission to build a mosque and promulgate the truth he had brought with him. The permission was granted and he carried out his labour in perfect peace. His preaching and his personal example won the hearts of the people who embraced Islam in large numbers. He planted the banner of Islam in China and brought the Chinese from the darkness of ignorance and superstition into Heavenly light. His progress was fairly rapid when new ground was broken for the growth of Islam. In 651 A.D. a Davatul Islam Mission entered China from the north-west and started preaching. They too won the good opinion of the then Emperor.

In the reign of Caliph Valid bin Abdul Malik the conquests of Islam were extended to the borders of China. The Chinese king was much impressed by Islam. Islam was making rapid progress at the time in Lanchore, whose ruler embraced Islam of his own accord. In 858 A.D., the Chinese rebelled against their king. Mansur the Abbaside, went to the help of the king with a body of five thousand Arab soldiers. After an easy victory the Arabs settled down at Canton. One one side the numbers of Mussalmans increased by conversions and on other hand they won the ample favour of the king. New mosques were built at Shansi, Lanchu, Chinese Tar-tar, T bet and at Yunan, etc. The Muslim preachers carried on the propagation of Islam vigorously.

INVASION OF CHENGIZ KHAN

Chengiz Khan invaded China, conquered it, and placed his son Tuli Khan in command of the rich Empire. Tuli Khan's dynasty remained in power from 1248 to 1370. Even under Mongol rulers the progress of Islam continued unchecked. Many high ranks were held by the Muslims under the Mongol rulers.

As long as there is a single Muslim in China, the celebrated name of Wahab ibn Kabsha will always be held in high esteem. The seed he sowed has grown into a mighty tree. The number of the Muslims in China to-day is returned by the League of Nations at 29,800,000.

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My Pilgrimage To Holy Kailas

(Continued from page 13)

gentleman of about 42 years, with polished manners and hospitable disposition. The Rajwar family is connected by marriage ties with the family of the Raja of Bajang and other princely families of Nepal and has enjoyed a position of considerable importance since the days of Gurkha rule. The Rajwar Saheb was kind enough to grant us an interview and also sent us the necessary provisions during our stay at Askot. He pressed us to remain here for a few days since the passes beyond Garbyang were reported to be still unpassable owing to snow. We also visited the Rajwar's uncle, Kunwar Kharagsingh Pal, who is a retired Political Deputy Collector. We remained at Askot for three days, enjoying the hospitality of the Rajwar. Rice as well as mangoes are grown here, though the place is about 6,000 ft. above the sea level. On the 13th June, we were joined here by a party of five tourists belonging to the Benares Tourists Club, who had left Benares on the 6th June on the same mission as ourselves viz, a visit to Lake Manasarovar and Mount Kailas. They had come by the same route as ourselves leaving Almora on the 7th June.

We left Askot early in the morning of 14th June. Descending a steep valley for about three miles, we crossed the roaring rapids of the Gori Ganga by means of a suspension bridge and reached Jaljibi, which is two miles ahead, by nightfall. At Jaljibi, the Gori ("White") Ganga meets the Kali ("Black") Ganga and there is a temple of Shiva at the confluence of the two rivers. As already mentioned, the latter river forms the boundary line between British India and Nepal as far as the Tibetan Frontier and for the major portion of our journey upto Garbyang we could hear the incessant roar of the rushing waters of this river.

An Extraordinary Rope-Bridge

We left Jaljibi early next morning (15th June) and after a good day's walk, which took us through the village of Balavkot, we reached Dharchula, which is about 17 miles from Jaljibi, after night-fall and passed the night in the local dak bungalow. From Askot to Dharchula we had engaged two ponies to carry our things, but in two places the path was so narrow and slippery that we had to unload the ponies and get the loads carried by the coolies. On the way we came across one or two villages which had been entirely deserted. On enquiry, we learnt later that these villages were the winter resorts of Bhotia traders, who, during summer, move into higher up regions near Byans and Garbyang.

Next day (16 June) we had a view of the extraordinary rope-bridge by means which the people here cross over to the other side of the river Kali into Nepalese territory. The "bridge" is formed of several thick ropes to which is attached a trapeze-like thing made of wooden sticks, which slides over the ropes from one end to the other, carrying the passenger who sits in it to the opposite bank. The latter clings to the ropes like a monkey on all fours, with his back towards the rushing waters below. As can well be imagined this mode of travel is a most risky and nerve-wracking process, but most people here seem to be accustomed to such an ordeal. Women and other timid folk get themselves tied securely to the trapeze and are pulled across!

A group of Bhotias at Badi, with a girl spinning yarn.

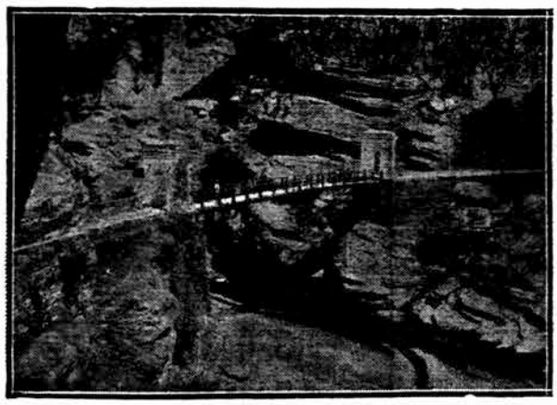
The Lady Of Tapovan

In the evening we went to Tapovan, which is about two miles from Dharchula. The Ramkrishna Mission of Calcutta has established an Ashram and a charitable dispensary for the poor here, but the place is more noted as being the centre of activities of a pious old Bhotia lady, Rumadevi by name, who has dedicated her life for the service of the poor, and has been rendering every sort of help to pilgrims and sadhus who visit Lake Manasarovar and Kailas every year.

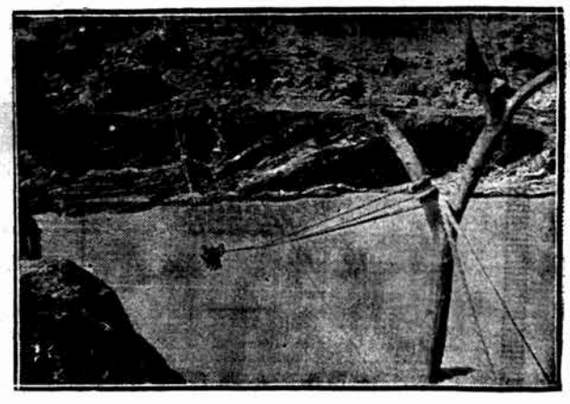
On the morning of 17th June we left Tapovan for Khela, a distance of 8 miles, which we reached about 11-30 a.m. Passing the day and night there, we resumed our journey at 3-30 a.m. next morning (18th June), our destination being Panju, five miles ahead. For the first four miles we encountered so very steep an ascent that all the members of the party were dead tired by the time they reached Panju and took two hours' rest before they resumed the journey. We reached Shirkha, which is 11 miles away from Khela, at 5 p.m. Some members of the party had walked 18 to 20 miles that day, having proceeded in a wrong direction, and, for that reason, having had to retrace their steps for nearly four miles. We rested for the night in the local school and left for Jipti early next morning (19th June). For the first mile and a half it was a descent, but the next three miles was steep ascent throughout, the path lying through a thick jungle. We reached the crest of the ascent at about ten o'clock.

From here the road leads down to the bed of a stream which is a tributary of the Kali. Resting a while on the banks of the river, we resumed our journey and reached Jipti, 11 miles from Shirkha, in the evening.

As we were informed that the next stage of our journey would be an arduous one and that no provisions would be available on the way, we tried to secure some ing "ata" (wheat flour) and a few minor articles, we would get nothing satisfactory. Getting up at 5-30 a.m. next morning (20th June), we proceeded on our way to Malpa, which was seven miles distant.



A bridge near Kalapani (12,000 feet above sea-level).



Rope-bridge over Kali river at Dharchula, for crossing over into Nepalese territory.

Through Dreaded "Nirpani"

The road from Jipti to Malpa is one of the most dangerous that the pilgrim to Manasarovar has to negotiate. The track is known and wide under the dreaded name of Nirpani, or the "waterless" and is full of staggering ascents and descents. The first three miles constitute a very steep descent, the path in some places being just like a narrow staircase hardly two feet wide, with deep valleys to the right and steep hill-sides to the left. The sight is calculated to make the traveller giddy. The least slip of the foot would send the unwary traveller hurtlingly down hundreds of feet into the gaping valley below.

No human habitation of any sort is found to exist here. At 10-30 a.m. we reached the Nirjang Waterfall which looked exceedingly majestic and beautiful in its solitary surroundings. We arrived at Malpa at 1 p.m. and decided to pass the rest of the day and night there, as we were very much tired. We put up in the thatched shed erected by the District Board of Almora for the convenience of the travellers. Malpa is situated about 7,200 ft. above sea level and is very cool. The night which we spent at this place was indeed a memorable one for us. It was raining throughout the night and the chill was very great and our bodies were stiff with cold and we

(Continued on page 37)

The dreaded track in Nirpani ("waterless") region.

The March Of Science

NO LIFE—WITHOUT DUST!

It Makes The Rain-When All Coal Has Gone

Professor Albert Gilligan, of Leeds University, declared to a "Sunday Express" representative that without dust there could be no life, because there would be no rain.

He added:—

"Water condenses only when it can find a nucleus of some kind.

"Every raindrop that falls from the sky has as its centre a speck of dust. The specks are microscopic, but they are always there.

"When the coal supplies of the world are exhausted—as they will be within 2,000 years—man will use smokeless fuel.

"That will mean the end of fogs, for fogs are only possible where there are sufficient particles of impurity in the air to form them.

"Dust travels an astonishing distance in the upper air. After one great explosion in the '80's there were wonderful sunsets all round the world, extraordinary colours being created by the sun's rays striking the dust particles that remained in the upper air for weeks."

TWO NEW LANGUAGES FOUND IN RUSSIA

Yet another two dialects have been found in Soviet Russia—bringing the total number of languages and dialects spoken there up to the amazing total of 184.

The new tongues have been discovered in the Parmirs by an expedition sent out by the Tadjik branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The region where they have been found was until recently so remote from civilisation that wheeled vehicles—even carts—had never been seen. Peasants living there made all their journeys by horse or mule.

Quo Vadis—Science?

"Marvellous Progress—But For What?"

"So-called scientific progress" was attacked by one of the most distinguished of British scientists, Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, the oldest Fellow of the Royal Society, speaking in London last month.

"It seems to me" he said, "that we have reached a position which is intolerable. We glory in having achieved the most marvellous scientific progress—as we call it—but what is it being used for?

"We see a king and queen leading a nation to give up its wedding rings in order to buy bombing planes to kill black men! That is the result of our scientific progress! Our scientific progress has not touched our human nature.

"It is doing nothing to fit us to master our own inventions. Unless we can put aside all this worship of mechanism and can pay some attention to the infinitely more marvellous mechanism of our own minds, we shall do no good whatever.

"We are so steeped in commercialism that we cannot for a moment see what are the real needs of our time," Professor Armstrong continued.

"There is no science being made use of in governments except in the departments concerned with the army and navy.

"There has been, for instance, the greatest possible neglect of the nation's food. The nation's food is growing steadily worse because it has been taken over by commercial interests without any consideration of what is right or wrong in what is being eaten."—"The People."

"Can't you look where you are going before coming up?"

SUN-CONTROLLER OF HUMAN DESTINY!

His Electrical Charges Influence Our Temperament

Does the sun control human destiny—cause depression and failure or success and vitality, create wars or influence the nations to peace and good will?

Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, of the Harvard University Geographical Exploration Department, has an interesting theory in this connection, and he is at present carrying out investigations.

His theory is that the sun's electrical discharges stimulate the ductless and thyroid glands of human beings—the glands believed to control temperament and personality.

Dr. Stetson illustrates his theory with the effect of a long shut-up house on human beings.

"The air is musty and depressing," he says, "and the first impulse is to get to fresh air. Yet a chemical analysis of the air in such a house shows that it is exactly the same as the air outside. Something is wrong."

It is possible, according to Dr. Stetson, that the stagnant air in a shut-up house loses some of the mysterious electrical charge which may distinguish fresh air from stale.

EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY.

To demonstrate his contention in this respect, Dr. Stetson conducted experiments in a room where the electrically charged particles in the air could be controlled.

When the quantity of negatively charged particles in the air was reduced, a person in the room became depressed, developed a headache and was soon fatigued.

But as soon as the air was ionised—charged with negative particles of electricity—the subject brightened up, lost the headache and regained vitality.—"The People."

WORLD LOSES A SECOND!

The world suddenly quickened its rotation in June last year, it has been established by the German Institute of Physics as the result of prolonged observation, states the "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung."

This increased rotation was at the rate of four-thousandths of a second per day, thus shortening the year by more than one second.

FINGERS THAT BETRAY

Your Character From The Keyboard!

Typewriting is as reliable a key to character as handwriting, according to Professor Herbert Gerstner.

According to his theory, the habitual mistakes made by typists are linked up with certain characteristics.

His deductions are:

Neglect of punctuation indicates carelessness and lack of the sense of duty.

Inversion of the order of letters—a cramped, neurotic character.

Habitual substitution of one letter for another—the lack of critical sense, and preconceived ideas.

Irregular typing—lack of stability and, possibly, hysteria.

Striking wrong keys—lack of a sense of detail.

Excessive use of abbreviations—indiscretion and over-familiarity of manner.

Neglect to use the space-bar—absent-mindedness and confusion of ideas.

Excessive spacing after commas—cautiousness and circumspection.

Omitted letters show a weak memory or carelessness.

Failure to correct mistakes shows strong instincts, self-assertion, or sheer ignorance.

RAIL FARE BY INSTALMENTS

British Railways Introduce "Save To Travel" Stamps

Payment of rail fares by instalments—this is a scheme launched by two British railway companies on New Year's Day.

"Save to Travel" stamps to the value of 1s. each will be on sale at all London Midland and Scottish and London North-Eastern stations and offices.

With the first stamp purchased a contribution card, holding ten stamps, will be issued. When the card is full, it can be exchanged at any station or office for a 10s. voucher.

If required, a further contribution card will be issued.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST

The 10s. voucher (which can be purchased as an independent unit if required) will begin to bear interest at the rate of approximately 5 per cent. per annum for each completed month.

This is calculated from the first day of the month following the date of issue. Thus a 10s. voucher will in six months be worth 10s. 3d., and in one year 10s. 6d.

Vouchers and stamped cards may be exchanged in payment or part payment, for all descriptions of single and return tickets except season tickets.

The London North Eastern Railway is to introduce an extended system of seat reservation similar to that in use for theatre bookings. Over 200 agencies and suburban stations will be able to reserve seats by telephone.—"News Chronicle".

Sam was employed in a village shop. He was completing his duties one night when his master's voice sounded from the head of the stairs.

"Sam, have you sanded the sugar."

"Yes."

"And watered the milk?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, come upstairs for evening prayers."

Rodofen

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That Ensures

A Set of Sparkling Teeth.
A Strong and Healthy Gum.
A Germ-Free Mouth.

First and Foremost of its Kind in India.

Give a Trial and be Convinced.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

The New Year which we greeted with such enthusiasm, has already pretty well advanced, and after the hectic hilarity of X'mas holidays, people are gradually submitting themselves to the accustomed grind and prosaic routines of everyday life. With the passing of the old year, there is also a welcome change in the weather, and what one may call 'the Bombay Season' has now begun. There is a delicious nip in the air, and for some passing weeks, we will be allowed to flaunt ourselves in our woollens,—provided they are not moth-eaten! It remains to be seen whether the clerk of the Weather repeats his last year's cold Wave, which sent us shivering to the marrow.

City Congress Election

After the strenuous programme in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations, a period of respite was naturally indicated. The city Congress Committee, however, do not believe in allowing grass to grow under their feet, and they had fixed up last Sunday to be the day of election for the new provincial executive committee. The members elected will also form Bombay's delegation to the next session of the Indian National Congress. This was the first election held under the new constitution adopted at Bombay in 1934, and thus much interest was naturally evinced by Congressmen in the city though the last minute withdrawal of a number of candidates robbed the election of much of its keenness. Nearly 5000 out of 18,000 voters went to the polls. It is regrettable to note however, that cases of impersonation were reported even in this election, and the results of the G. Ward are already challenged.

Eyes On Lucknow

With the approach of the plenary session of the National Congress, attention is now centred on Lucknow where brisk preparations are being made to make the session a great success. A spirit of unity now pervades in the U. P. Congress circles, and all doubts and discords are finally set at rest. The noble decision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to attend the session inspite of the continued critical condition of his wife, has only added to the enthusiasm evident in the country. This is going to be a truly momentous meeting and Pandit Jawaharlal's inspiring presence will, therefore, be gratefully appreciated on all hands.

The Gallery of Mirrors in Herrenchiensee Palace, Bavaria, erected for King Ludwig II as a copy of Versailles. The inner decorations are of fantastic splendour.

Mahatmaji's Health

Much anxiety is being felt due to the continued ill-health of Mahatma Gandhi. It will be remembered that he had recently to cancel his visit to Ahmedabad due to increased blood pressure, and inspite of the strict regimen to which he has submitted himself, his health does not yet show signs of coming to the normal. It is hoped that Mahatmaji will be restored to perfect health soon, and that the benefit of his advice will be available to the nation in the crucial days that are ahead.

Passing Of A Captain

The fervent and glorious tributes that are yet being paid to the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw testify to the great esteem in which he was held in the business and financial circles of the city. "F.E.'s" death is a calamity not only to the city but also to the country and his loss is really irreparable. He was a real captain of industry, a financial genius who has rendered yeoman's services to Indian business life. Though he shunned the lime-light, his work behind the scenes was truly colossal. The Bombay Municipal Corporation paid a very well-deserved tribute to the memory of Mr. Dinshaw, when they passed the condolence resolution and specially adjourned their meeting in honour of his memory,—which was a departure from the normal routine. It is proposed to call a Sheriff's meeting soon, in which it is hoped, steps will be taken to commemorate "F.E.'s" name in some fitting manner.

Baroda Jubilee

The Diamond Jubilee of H. H. The Maharajah of Baroda which was recently celebrated with great eclat, was an occasion of rejoicing not only in his State but even outside. Shri Sayajirao is well-known as a great and enlightened ruler and the whole country had joined in greeting him on the completion of his 60 years' rule. The connection of Bombay and Baroda is historic and intimate, and a number of institutions in the city and the presidency had sent special deputations to Baroda to felicitate the Maharajah on the auspicious day. The variety of their character—educational, social, literary, religious—shows the catholicity of His Highness' interests, and the wide-spread esteem in which he is held by people in all spheres of life. The creation of the magnificent one crore Jubilee Trust, endowed by the Maharajah for the uplift of his subjects will remain a lasting monument of this unique event in the annals of Indian States.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 17)

and of the public found, however, response from the eminent publicists. I demand that service from Syt. Tairsee. I hope that the request and his letter which prompted this request will not be in vain.

The Benevolent Poet

Yonejiro Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet, sails brightly and breezily on the ocean of views and interviews he permits himself to offer for the delectation of his admiring audience in India. In a recent press interview at Nagpur he expressed with characteristic emphasis and naivete his views on the "harsh" and soft impressions of Hindusthani music! and ended with a lyric note on the "tabla" which I begin to suspect is beginning to be accepted as the "mot juste" by "Oriental" devotees of India outside India. If only Noguchi, the poet had the candour and courage of Shaw! When opinion degenerates as a personal luxury, it ceases to have value or vitality.

Women's Art Exhibition

The Bombay Presidency Women's Association has decided to arrange an exhibition and sale of work done by women open from January 24th to 27th. Intending exhibitors are to apply to the Hon. Secretary, Srimati Sulochana Modi, at the Town Hall.

OSTRICH TAKES WRONG TURNING

An ostrich in the Munich Zoo thrust its neck through the bars of its cage to reach something to eat.

Then, taking the wrong turning, it stuck its neck between two other bars and, completely losing its head, weaved its neck in and out of the bars.

At last the bird with a sharp tug, broke its neck.

PLEA BY SIGNS

A jury decided at Croydon Quarter Sessions in mail week that a deaf and dumb defendant was mute "not by malice, but by the visitation of God."

The man, who afterwards pleaded guilty by signs to a charge of receiving, was bound over.

The talk had turned on intelligent animals, and some very tall stories had been told, when old Joe chipped in.

"Clever animals?" he queried. "I bet none of you ever had a pet to equal my old cat. He was very fond of cheese. If it was on the table at meal-times and he smelt it, he'd come over and beg for a bit. One day it struck me that every time he'd had a bit of cheese he wouldn't wait for anything more to eat, but always cleared off right away. The next time I gave him some cheese I watched him go off, and followed him. Do you know what that cat was doing? He was sitting by a mouse-hole, breathing heavily down it!"

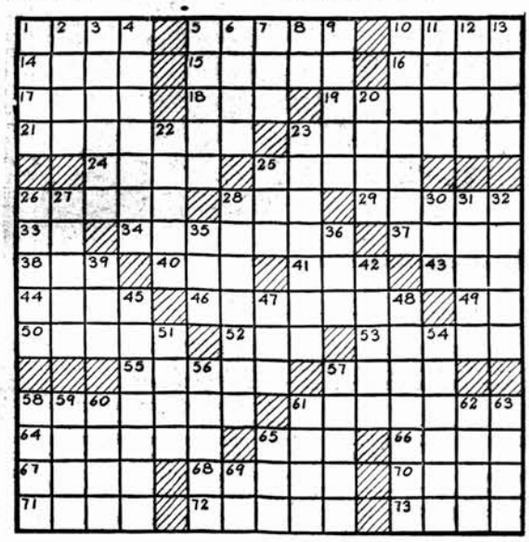
Our Weekly Cross-Word Puzzle*

HORIZONTAL

1—Sharp nail on an animal's toe.
5—Who is the patron saint of Wales?
10—Marine mammal.
14—Cavity.
15—Ascend.
16—Timber tree of Argentina.
17—Street urchin.
18—Golf mound.
19—Looked askance.
21—Who was sent to bring back the head of the Gorgon Medusa?
23—What famous Anglo-American discoverer in Africa was baptized John Rowlands?
24—Newspaper paragraph.
25—Begin.
26—Fast automobile.
28—Stinging insect.
29—Temperate.
33—Hebrew name for God.
34—What district bordering on the Mediterranean has its central point at Genoa?
37—Sound accompanying normal breathing.
38—Insect egg.

VERTICAL

1—Cause the skin to crack.
2—Learning.
3—What Visigoth king sacked Rome in 410 A.D.?
4—What statesman was the foremost orator of his time against the policies of Henry Clay?
5—Fact.
6—Greek god of war.
7—Contend.
8—Exists.
9—Greek letter.
10—What herald in the "Iliad" had an exceedingly loud voice?
11—Nobleman.
12—On the sheltered side.
13—Wife of a lord.
20—Sense organs.
22—Weird.
23—Barren.
25—Local district from which a bishop exercises jurisdiction.
26—Leases.
27—Foreigner.
28—Cuts into two parts.
30—Legal profession.



40—Goddess of dawn.
41—Masculine name.
43—Border.
44—Lime tree.
46—What canal connects Lakes Erie and Ontario?
49—Note of the musical scale.
50—Deer.
52—Disease of sheep.
53—Male servant.
54—Gay gathering.
57—Ancient weight.
58—Recounts.
61—Supplies with another inner covering.
64—Arranges in a row.
65—Small boy.
66—Having the color of unbleached stuff.
67—Is obliged to.
68—Neutral and acid sodium carbonate.
70—Smooth.
71—Lowest female voice.
72—Leaf of the calyx.
73—Let it stand.

31—Select group.
32—Send, as money due
35—Pledge.
36—Constellation.
39—Blind.
42—Block on which metal is shaped.
45—In what battle did Cervantes lose his left hand?
47—What actress played opposite William Powell in "The Thin Man"?
48—Who became American ambassador to Mexico in 1933?
51—Appraise.
54—Surgical instrument.
56—Ceases temporarily.
57—Metal disk given as an honor.
58—Incarnation of Vishnu.
59—Month in the Jewish calendar.
60—Roll.
61—Frog.
62—Sea eagle.
3—Hard fat about the kidneys of certain animals.
65—Chop off.
69—An island off the west coast of France, near La Rochelle.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

(*The solution of this Puzzle will appear in our issue of next Sunday)

The Rescue of the Ranger

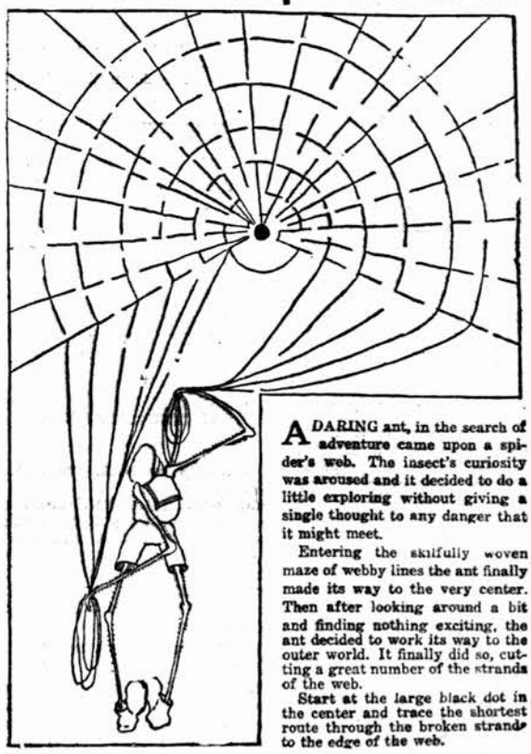
TOM was canoeing down the river, blissfully ignorant of the waterfall around the bend, when the current caught his craft and swept him toward the foaming cataract. At the very brink of a watery destruction, Tom managed to grasp a projecting rock to which he clung desperately, while his fragile skiff was shattered to bits.

Passing rangers saw Tom's plight, but it was impossible for them to reach him, as perpendicular cliffs rose on each side of the river. From the top of the 48-foot cliff, they threw him a 52-foot rope, which just covered the distance with Tom holding one end and a ranger the other. There was not enough slack for either of them to get a grip on the life-line. Then, one of the rangers took the rope and raced upstream to where he could ford the river, appearing on the cliff opposite which was only 20 feet high. But here again the line just reached Tom with no slack to the rope.

Then the ranger did some quick thinking, for Tom was weakening rapidly. There was an old dead pine on the edge of the cliff on which the ranger stood, while a boulder projected at the same level from the cliff opposite. It was only the work of a few minutes to hew down the tree, so that its top end thudded onto the boulder forming a bridge, from which the rangers pulled Tom to safety.

The ranger had first to trim off the top of the tree, so that it would just reach the boulder. To do this he first had to estimate the distance between the two cliffs. How far apart were they?

Maze of the Spider's Web



A DARING ant, in the search of adventure came upon a spider's web. The insect's curiosity was aroused and it decided to do a little exploring without giving a single thought to any danger that it might meet.

Entering the skilfully woven maze of webby lines the ant finally made its way to the very center. Then after looking around a bit and finding nothing exciting, the ant decided to work its way to the outer world. It finally did so, cutting a great number of the strands of the web.

Start at the large black dot in the center and trace the shortest route through the broken strands to the edge of the web.

(The solutions of the puzzles given above appear on page 38).

MONEY "UNDER CURSE"

Mother Renounces Fortune

"I'll no longer live under the curse of the Vanderbilt money" is the statement attributed to Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, who was recently denied the sole custody of her young daughter, Gloria, by the courts.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has renounced the Vanderbilt millions and will no longer accept a penny of the income from her daughter's fortune, according to the "New York Evening Journal."

"There's a curse on it," she is credited with saying. "No Vanderbilt ever had anything but unhappiness."

Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to continue the fight for the complete custody of her child "as long as there is breath and life in my body."

The newspaper interprets the renouncing of the fortune as an effort to free herself from the suggestion that she was more interested in the money that goes with the child than in the child.

Gloria inherited from her father about £800,000.

By settlement, Mrs. Vanderbilt receives £48 000 yearly from her daughter's estate for the child's support, of which she is allowed to use £9,000 for herself.

CONSTABLE GETS £3,000 AWARD

Crippled For Life By Motorist

At Slockton-on-Trees, a former Glasgow policeman, James Haddon, was awarded £3,038 damages against Gavin Scott Forrest, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

It was stated that Haddon jumped on a motor-car which Forrest was driving and Forrest, instead of stopping, tried to knock him off.

Failing in this, he drove the car alongside a tramcar, crushing Haddon, whose leg was shortened as a result.

The Registrar expressed sympathy with Haddon at the position he finds himself in because of his devotion to duty.

SURVIVED TWO WARS

Killed At Fireside

An ex-sergeant-major who fought through the Boer War and the Great War without being wounded died at his own fireside in mail week as a result of an explosion.

The veteran was Willia Hall (64), of Sheffield. He was sitting in front of the fire with his wife, and while bending down to light his pipe there was an explosion in the fire. Pieces of coal hit him on the face and chest, one piece piercing his lungs.

When Mrs. Hall went to her husband's assistance there was a second explosion and she received slight injuries

The fire brigade and police were unable to explain the cause of the explosion.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Of course, you have seen letters carved in the barks of trees. Perhaps, you have sometimes cut your own initials on some tree when you have been out for a picnic or on a camping trip. You may have made them very small, possibly an inch or less in height, and they looked very neat and trim in the smooth bark of the birch or aspen.

But if you should chance to visit the spot again after years have passed by, you will be surprised to find your delicate lettering would be enlarged to many times its original size, and probably sadly out of shape. The letters will look more like great ugly scars on the side of the poor tree than like the neat inscription that you place there.

This is because the letters have grown with the growth of the tree. They are like bad habits which people sometimes fasten upon themselves when young. Such habits may be quite respectable in appearance, at first very small and unobtrusive, but they are moral scars of the individual, and become more unsightly as time goes by....Well, therefore, it is very essential not to have them at all, rather than suffer afterwards!

THE FORT BAL MANDIR.

I had the pleasure to visit the Keshavji Karsandas Bal Mandir, the other day. It is in charge of Miss F. Dalal, a Montessori Diplomaed Teacher and trained helpers. The work there is carried on mainly on the Montessori lines. And it is run under the supervision of the Bhatia Stree Mandal.

This Bal Mandir, I was informed, was started in June 1935, by the kind help of a Bhatia lady, who wished to consecrate the Bal-Mandir to the memory of her late husband.

It is situated on the top-floor of the Ratansi Mulji Sanatorium, Fort. This situation has been chosen, especially for the benefit of little Bhatia children, residing in that area. It is, however, open to all Hindu children.

Elsewhere you will find photographs of children belonging to this Bal Mandir. And I take this opportunity of thanking Miss Dalal for kindly inviting me to the institution and giving me the pleasure of meeting little children.

WHAT IS HISTORY?

(By D. K. Thadhani, B. A.)

When I was a school student, my class teacher used to insist that I should 'remember' History. The more I tried to do so, the more I disliked it. He never told me that I should put myself in the position of the king of whom I read, to live in the times I studied, or to think over what I read.

You are a young lad in your school. You must have done something by this time which ou like, which others like to do. You do not put forth any effort to remember what you did. You remember it without your knowledge that you remember it. Why? Because you like your deed, you have lived it.

If you write down that deed of

SOME ONE'S DARLING.
(Photo by N. A. Parmar).

yours, or if I write it down for you, it will form a portion of your History, in its narrow sense.

But many people may not read your history, simply because you have not affected them as much as actions of kings, ministers, warriors and leaders.

I hope you will grow up to make History!

History is the story of life and mankind so far as it is known to-day. It is the common adventure of mankind in all directions.

But it is not merely story of life. It teaches us lessons which we may not forget, points out mistakes made in the past we may not commit, shows the universal working of the law of cause and effect, and indicates the directions in which we are progressing and others in which we ought to improve ourselves.

Thus history is merely a true story of 'our' life as we see it at present.

THE WAY-SIDE REST.
(Drawn by Bro. Rasikchandra D. Kora).

A TRIP TO VAJRESWARI

PAREL.

My dear Dada,

On the 22nd of the last month my father planned to go to Vajreswari for his health. Although it was a matter of health to him, to us it was a matter of pleasure. All the packing was finished on the 22nd night, and we were quite ready.

The next early morning we got up punctually, and caught the very first train at Dadar without any difficulty. On our way, except the beautiful sunrise, there was nothing special to mention.

At Vajreswari.

We reached Vajreswari at 7-30 a.m. We wanted a house, for we were going to stay there for a week. We wasted a little time in searching for it. There we can get houses with either bamboo walls or plank walls. We got a house with plank walls. It was very funny, for one could look into our house from every side.

The people in Vajreswari were very simple and my father remarked "We in Bombay enjoy 'Life' and these people enjoy Living".

As we wished to bathe in the hot stream and spend the day under trees, we had engaged a "katarah" to take us to the stream and bring us back in the

A MESSAGE

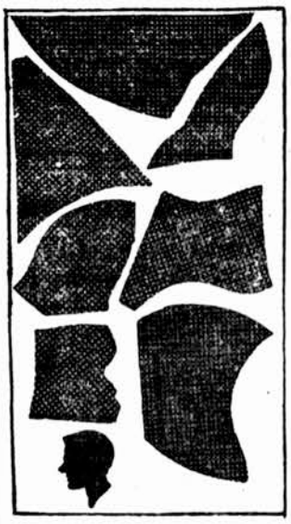
May "Pushpa" bring you all children into one fold—happy and cheerful,—with love for your Country and respect for your Parents.

—PARVATI T. GIDVANI.

"Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper was out on the 1st January last, and had a good reception.

Above is given the message we received for it from our President of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

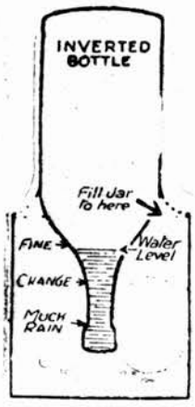
Children have begun loving it already..... Well, we would like to assure them, we shall also do our best to please you!



Cut out the above seven pieces and try to fit them together to make an enlarged picture of the head shown at the bottom-left.

Children of Keshavji Karsondas Bal Mandir, Fort, Bombay, on a visit to the Zoological Gardens. —On the right you will find some of them enjoying their refreshments.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.



Here is how you can tell, roughly, before you leave home in the morning, what kind of a day it is going to be.

If you have an old jam jar and a clear glass pint bottle with tapering neck you have all the apparatus necessary to make a fairly reliable weather-glass.

The jar is filled to the brim with clear cold water, the bottle is inverted into the jar.... and the barometer is ready for use.

The water will rise up the bottle neck, and this water level indicates the probable weather conditions—the higher the water the better the prospects of fine settled weather.

When the water level falls near to the bottom of the bottle neck, much rain or a gale may be expected.

A sudden rise or fall of the water level means a quick change in the weather; a slow rise or fall a gradual change.

The weather-glass should be placed in a cool spot outside the house, unaffected by the rays of the sun.

Fishermen have often foretold great gales with these simple barometers.

---

evening. A ride in the "katarah" was very enjoyable, indeed!

At The Hot Stream.

There was only one stream into which we could jump without shirking when it was very cold. That stream is divided into three little baths. The middle one is bigger than the two others. The first one is lightly warm. The second is warm. The third is warmer and that i nsearest to the Mahadev Temple.

A bath in these streams made us very hungry, but our kind mother used to give us immediately something to eat and drink. When cooking was going on under the tree we would be picking flowers, or I would be playing on the violin. We had hot bath in the morning and cold bath in the noon in the Tansa River near by. Several families and parties were enjoying in the same way.

The Bubbling Streams.

Many people do not know about these bubbling streams. They are two miles away on the banks of the Tansa River near a village called Ganeshpuri. We went there. First we saw near the Mahadev temple two streams divided into two baths. One is very hot and "unbathble", and the other one is warm enough.

We then went to see the bubbling streams which were one and a half furlongs away, in the middle of the river on an island. This stream was not built into baths. There are three pits full of bubbling water, which it was hard even to touch. Some people put rice in them and it was found quite cooked. The water from these pits is overflowing into the river, and makes the river water warm too.

I was thinking of writing a letter to the Balkan-ji-Bari children to come there on Sunday, but my father suddenly changed the plan to come away here on Saturday. Therefore I am writing this to advise my brothers and sisters of the Balkan-ji-Bari to go there before the cold season is over.

Your loving,
A. PADMA.

PRODUCING A HANDKERCHIEF FROM THE FLAME.

Tell your friends that you can produce a handkerchief from a lighted candle and they won't believe you. Here's how it's done. Practise it first, and then try it on your friends.

The handkerchief to be used should be a small silk one and should be kept behind the drawer of an ordinary match-box which has drawer half pulled out as if in readiness to get at the matches.

The candle is handed round for examination and you then place the candle stick on the table. Show that your hands are empty. Pick up the match-box, take a match from it and light the candle. Close the box, which pushes the hidden handkerchief into your hand. You then pretend to pick the handkerchief from the flame of the candle.

—Sent by Bro. M. V. Mantry,
Dadar.

SOME FUN.

Ask your friends if they can answer this question: "What is the difference between a sigh, a motor-car and a monkey?"

They will give it up, and ask you its answer.

You tell them, "A sigh is oh dear! a motor-car is too dear"—and now you should stop here."

They will probably ask you. "And a monkey?"

You must answer immediately, "It is you, dear!"

—Sent by Bro. D. H. Merchant,
Bhavnagar.

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

(i) Balu (After coming late): "May I come in, Sir?"

Master: "No."

Balu (Again): "May I come in, Sir?"

Master: "No."

Balu (enters into the class).

Master: "You rogue! Why did you come in?"

Balu: "Sir, yesterday you taught me that two negatives make one affirmative."

(ii) A Father asked his son to spell 'the word'—"Blind Dickey": Immediately the son spelt it as "Blind Dickey": Father got angry and asked his son to explain. The son said that the Dickey being blind is devoid of both 'I's'.

(iii) Science Teacher: "Can you give me a good illustration of the application of the phenomenon that, 'Heat expands and cold contracts.' Kamu?"

Kamu: "Sir, in summer the days are long and in winter the days are short."

(iv) Sheila enquiring of Sushila about her friends says.

"Sheila: "How is Kamal?"

Sushil: "Kamal is quite O.K."

Sheila: Where is Seeta?

Sushila. She is at Bombay.

Sheila: What about her "Dada"?

Sushila: G. O. K.

Sheila: What do you mean by G. O K.?

Sushila: God Only Knows.

(v) Teacher: 'Why are you so late, Lateef?"

Lateef: "Oh sir, you see that sign-post at yonder. It came in my way."

Teacher: "How is that?"

Lateef: Sir, the letters which the sign-post indicated run thus: 'School—Go Slowly.' So I Came as Slowly as I Could.

—Sent by Bro. B. S. Mohite,
Jalgaon.

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

On the coming out of "PUSHPA"—the Children's Own Paper, many readers have inquired from us, if the Children's Own Corner in the Sunday "Chronicle" would be stopped?

No, please!..... We shall not discontinue our links like that—this Corner shall go on as ever..... We are also trying, as a matter of fact, for more Corners to appear in the Vernacular journals, as desired by various children.

The young lad with his smile leads them all!
(Photo by Dr. B. B. Hingorani, Karachi).

A MYSTERIOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Which of these two pictures, do you think, is smaller? Cut them, and place the left one on the right, to verify..... Hello, are they both of exactly the same size?

PRIZE WINNERS.

As I told you previously, very many entries were received for the "Christmas Tree" Competition. And almost all the answers received were correct. Our "Judge," therefore, picked up some of them at random, and he decided to award small prizes to all those.

These are the lucky ones: Sisters Daisy, Kiki, Kalan, Lila and Shahu, and Brothers Sankar, Homi, Nanji, Mohite and Gundu. As promised about twenty-five more consolation prizes have also been despatched to others—not the picture post-cards, however, but copies of Pushpa—the Children's Own Paper, which we hope they will find more interesting.

Children are making many mistakes while sending their entries. They should please read the instructions carefully. Many competitors lose their prizes because of those mistakes only. Now the result of one more competition remains to be announced. This will be published along with a new Prize Competition in the next issue. Please be on the lookout!

JOINED THE BROTHERHOOD?

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association? And what has caused the delay?

Please send for the full particulars of the Association and the application form, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage, and mentioning your age and full address.

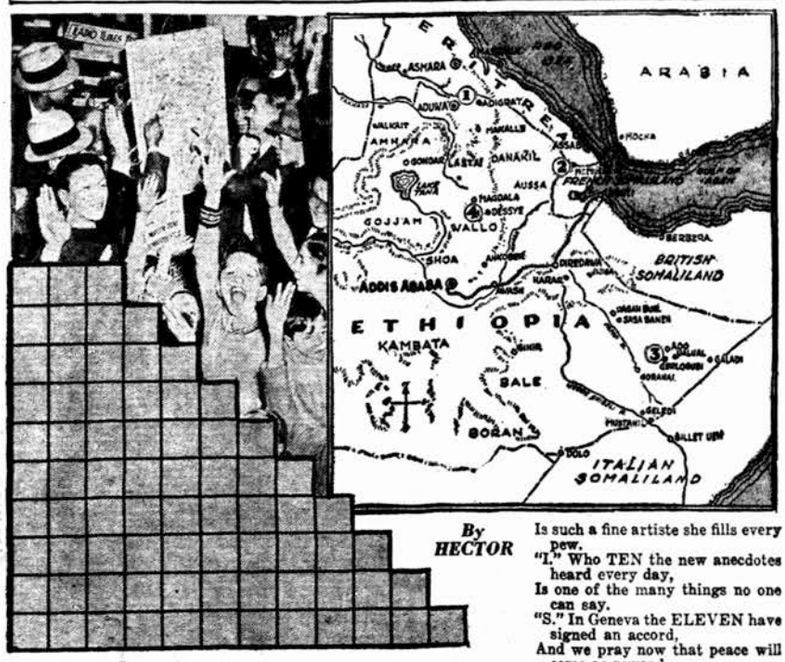
If you can write anything, why don't you send your attempts to us: they will be gladly given a place here to encourage you.

Please send all your communications in connection with the Children's Association, and the children's corner, directly to the following address:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

ANAGRAMS IN PROGRESSION



By HECTOR

THIS week the solver of anagrams finds himself a member of an African expedition in search of elusive words, so get out your map of the "Dark Continent" and follow the trail of war.

Each of the two sets of progressive anagrams in rhyme begins with a word of three letters, which is suggested in the first couplet. To this word add the given letter and transpose to spell the word designated as "four." Proceed in this way with the succeeding couplets until the final word of 12 letters is spelled.

Write the letters of the words in the first set of anagrams in the upper part of the squares and the letters of the words in the second set of anagrams in the lower part of the squares. The verses follow:

Excepting the EIGHT—to them it means gain.
"G." The NINE in our choir is a young lady who
Is such a fine artiste she fills every pew.
"I." Who TEN the new anecdotes heard every day,
Is one of the many things no one can say.
"S." In Geneva the ELEVEN have signed an accord,
And we pray now that peace will come as reward.
"N." And the many recalls and the TWELVE diplomatic
Will then be rescinded, once more things be static.

I.

The African map now many THREE
For the whereabouts of Djibuti.
"E." Which after they have found it FOUR,
They're very close to the seat of war.
"R." While the primitive warrior goes forth to the strife
He leaves moaning at home his Old FIVE of a wife.
"T." The sound of trumpet, of SIX, and the drum
Proclaims the marchers as onward they come.
"U." How heroes will SEVEN, as eyes sparkle and glisten,
Their valorous deeds—to all who will listen!
"D." As vainly they boast how the enemy they EIGHT,
Claiming all for themselves—leaving nothing to Fate.
"S." Since they NINE the successful outcome of events
As entirely due to their own competence.
"I." How sad is the thought that benevolent Science
TEN with each war some new deadly appliance!
"S." Minimizers declare that "this war won't last long";
These, others call ELEVEN—a hundred percent wrong.
"Y." Yet Ethiopian TWELVE and farms
Still are in terror at war's alarms.

II.

Howe'er shifting the franc or the lira may be,
The mark should be something we always should THREE.
"R." What they acquire by FOUR, people find,
Is not very often retained by the mind.
"N." Perhaps they may gather its import, or FIVE,
But the gist of its subject will seldom survive.
"A." The poet indulges in words that are SIX,
With commonplace thoughts he never would mix.
"S." 'Twere SEVEN to his Muse to play such a part,
'Twould stamp him at once as lacking in art.
"I." To hear people swear most folks call profane,

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 38.)

Toothpick Trick

TAKE eight toothpicks, color one end of each and arrange them vertically as follows: Six colored ends at the top and two colored ends at the bottom. The toothpicks should be placed side by side on the table, with a small space between each toothpick.

Now challenge anyone to place all the colored ends one way by turning only one toothpick. Do not alter the wording of this sentence, otherwise you may spoil the trick.

Of course, there is a catch in it. You merely turn the seventh toothpick so that the colored end is upwards, and remove the eighth toothpick.

FREE MEALS IN SCHOOLS

British Board Of Education Recommends Periodical Nutrition Surveys

A revised policy on free meals and free milk for under-fed schoolchildren is announced by the British Board of Education.

The circular is a follow-up of the notorious "1437" which raised a storm of protests.

The Board now state that they are concerned to secure that all children who are unable, by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided for them, should receive such supplementary nourishment as may be appropriate, the meals being provided free where the parent is unable to pay.

"Provision may properly be made for any child who shows any symptoms, whether educational or physical, however slight," adds the circular.

"Education authorities," it states, "would do well to consider the advisability of holding periodical nutrition surveys at which all children not receiving school meals would be passed under review.

JOURNALISTS OF TO-MORROW

Five-Year Experiment At London University

Big developments during the first term of a five years' experiment in the Course of Journalism at London University were described by Mr. Tom Clarke, Director of Practical Journalism at the University.

Mr. Clarke was the guest at luncheon of Colonel the Hon. E. F. Lawson, chairman of the Journalism Committee. Sir Leicester Harmsworth and Sir Harry Brittain. Prominent representatives of the newspaper world were also present.

Many of his 120 students had very little conception of what a paper is and does, said Mr. Clarke.

Only 55 of the students confessed to shorthand, and only a handful had any real proficiency. He told them that nobody should get a diploma unless they could write 120 words a minute.

The practical side of the work had been considerably developed.

FOOTBALL, OR MURDER?

Football killed forty-six men and boys this season in the United States, thus equalling the previous high record of deaths in 1931.

Thirty-five of the deaths were the direct result of football, while eleven were caused by infection or internal injuries, which were treated either too late or improperly.

In the much-publicised College football only three deaths occurred, says the B.U.P., but there were twenty-six in the Secondary School grade.

The Demolished Watch

THE shot that sent "Red" Chari-vari to his death also shattered his watch, the pieces of which were carefully collected into an envelope by the coroner. When the suspected assassin was brought to trial, it became apparent that the entire case hinged upon the state being able to establish the time of the murder.

The district attorney found a jeweler who was ready to testify that he had cleaned and wound up Red's watch on the morning of the killing and that it must have been going and keeping perfect time when Red was shot. But how could the prosecution expect to prove the time to a jury with only an envelope of fragments for evidence?

In despair the district attorney called upon Inspector Ferret. This famous detective sifted the debris of twisted metal and finally selected two pieces. One was a part of the dial on which the impact of the bullet had impressed the point of the minute hand. The other was the central hub with the ends of the hands still in the position they had occupied, when the bullet struck. Inspector Ferret announced that with these two bits of evidence to support him, he was willing to testify as to the time of the crime.

Can you tell at what time the fatal bullet was fired?

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 38.)

My Pilgrimage To Holy Kailas

(Continued from page 30)

had the greatest difficulty in maintaining blood circulation by covering ourselves with whatever warm clothing we could get hold of. We had very little sleep and passed the major portion of the night sitting in a shivering condition.

We left Malpa at 9 a.m. on 21st June after partaking of an early meal and reached Budi, which was 7 miles distant, about 3 p.m. The elevation of this place is 9,600 ft. We did not halt here long. We engaged a riding pony here and left for Garbyang, which is at a distance of five miles. After an easy march for about a mile, we encountered a very steep ascent for the next two and a half miles, the remaining mile and a half being either level ground or descent. Here for the first time we met with snow lying on the ground, when nearing Garbyang. So far all the members of our combined party had kept well and fit.

An Indo-Tibetan Trade-mart

We reached Garbyang on the evening of the 21st June and put up at the Dharamsala managed by a sister of Rumadevi, the pious lady of Tapovan. Garbyang is a fairly large-sized village situated 10,500 ft. above sea-level and at a distance of 140 miles from Almora. It has a mixed population of Bhotias and Tibetans, the latter of whom are known locally as "Hunias." Both the Bhotias and Tibetans, and especially the latter are dirty personally and in their mode of living, and their dwellings are dark and evil-smelling. The climate being very cold—the thermometer registering 52 degrees in the morning at this time of the year—thick woollen dress is worn by all classes of the population. Being situated on the Indo-Tibetan frontier, Garbyang enjoys the reputation of a trade mart, which is flocked during the season by traders from both the Tibetan and Almora sides.

As one of our party got an attack of fever, we had to prolong our stay at Garbyang till the 25th June, when we left the place at 10 a.m. for Kalapani, which was 7 miles distant.

The Caravan Swells

During our stay at Garbyang our party had been further swelled by the addition of three more parties who were also bound for Manasarovar and Kailas, one being composed of three members of the Ramakrishna Mission at Almora, the second consisting of Bengalees from Calcutta who had two women among them and who were also bound for Kailas, and the third being Prof. Tucci of the Italian Royal Academy who was on his way to Tibet in search of old Tibetan manuscripts. Before leaving Garbyang, we purchased enough provisions to last us through the three week's journey to Mt. Kailas and back, as we were given to understand that excepting at Taklakot, which lies in Tibetan territory beyond the Lipulek Pass but where the prices of articles are forbiddingly high, we could secure provisions nowhere else on our journey. We also dismissed the coolies we had brought with us, as they were reported to be quite useless for our purpose in Tibetan territory, and engaged horses as well as pack-ponies at the rate of one rupee per horse and twelve annas per pony per day for the journey to Kailas and back to Garbyang. All the members of the party, excepting four, among whom was a lady who out of religious scruples preferred to do the pilgrimage on foot, thus made the journey on horse-back. When we started from Garbyang we were fully sixty strong, including our guides, interpreters, cooks, syces, tent-bearers, etc.

At The Gateway To Tibet

Though our next station, i.e Kalapani, was only seven miles distant, it took us about as many hours to reach the place. Three-fourths of the way was an ascent and the remaining one-fourth a descent, though both were not of the unpleasant type that we had to negotiate at some of the previous stages of our journey. We crossed the Kali river into Nepalese territory shortly after Garbyang and after marching about 5 miles in Nepalese territory, we recrossed the Kali into British India before we reached Kalapani in the evening. Kalapani is situated 12,000 ft. above sea-level. From this place onward and throughout our Tibetan journey we saw all vegetation of a tall character disappear from the surface of the earth. Only small shrubs and patches of grass are to be found bestrewing the rugged mountain slopes and plains which, therefore, appear dreary to the eyes compared with the evergreen mountain sides to our south.

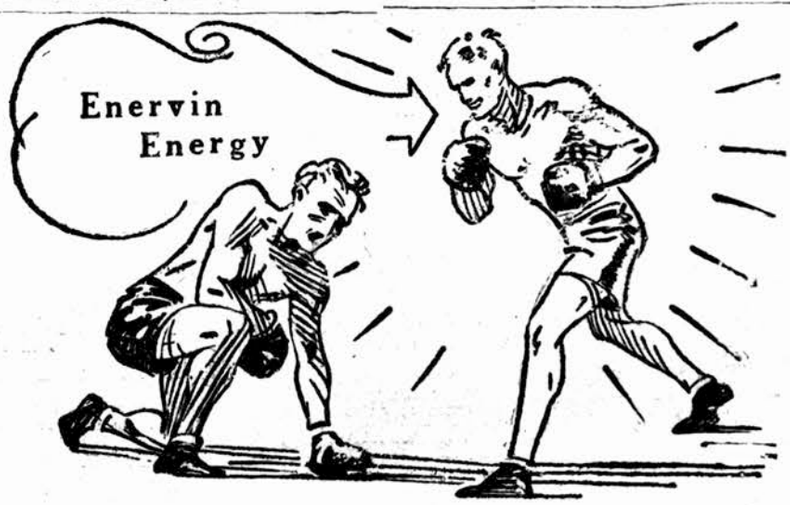
Leaving Kalapani on the 26th June at about 9 a.m. we reached Siangchum at 4 p.m., covering about 10 miles on the way Siangchum is at the foot of the Lipulekh Pass and is 15,000 ft. above the sea-level. Starting at 5 in the morning of the next day and toiling up the mountain sides with difficulty in the rarified atmosphere and crossing patches of snow several times, we at last arrived at the crest of the Lipulekh Pass the Gateway to Tibet at about 8 a.m.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

Keeps the Skin soft and Silky
Clears complexion.
Perfectly Pure and Fragrant.
The best that India makes.

Use
HIMANI
Transparent
GLYCERINE SOAP

Sole Agents:—
SHARMA BANERJI & Co.
Devkaran Mansion,
Princess St., Pombay 2.



WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN
TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CARNIVAL TIME IN GERMANY

Centuries Old Picturesque Shrovetide Festivals Enliven Rural And Urban Life

(By Dr. Wolfgang Mejer)

An old-fashioned German "Fastnacht," or Ash-Wednesday Eve, is famous for its masquerades and for—'noise.' In most localities, there is some sort of leading figure at the head of this "opera bouffe," as for example, the "Hansels" of Ueberlingen on Lake Constance. In the carnival procession, these quaint kobolds go dancing down the street, dressed in bright-coloured costumes, with noses like elephants' trunks, and fox tails pinned on the back of their necks. With their long whips "of leather thongs, they make a heathenish racket, and are great favourites with the little children, to whom they throw pieces of candy along their march. Mountebanks of the "Hansel" type may be seen in many of the carnival parades in South German towns. In the village of Mittenwald, the home of violin-making, the costumes of the "Hansels" are covered with little bronze bells. Villingen "Hansels," or Narros," as they are called, are entirely dressed in flowers and leaves, interspersed with sleighbells, and crowned with the fox-tail headdress. In Rottweiler, the "Hansels" wear terrifying wooden masks, while in Riedlingen on the Danube, the procession is headed by "Gole," so named after the biblical giant Goliath, who local folklore say once visited there. Finally, an especially well-known representative of the "Hansel" clan is the "Tissue Paper Clown... whose costume is composed wholly of bright coloured paper streamers, and who marches through the streets of Mayence at the head of his "Kleppergarde," or "Old Nags Brigade."

"Doctor, you told me to put out my tongue ten minutes ago, and you have not looked at it"!
"It is not necessary, I just wanted to write my prescription in peace."

Mayence Carnival

Mayence is in the Rhine country, where the carnival has flourished for centuries. It must be mentioned, however, that the carnivals in the Rhine cities are far from being wild and uproarious affairs. Their fastive character has its origin in traditional religious rites, so that one might almost say there was a "sacred" side to them, which has been carefully guarded by the Carnival Societies in charge of the annual celebrations. The most famous of the great carnivals in the Rhine country, are those of Mayence and Cologne, and both are occasions of great solemnity, whose origins are lost in the mists of time. The first historical record of the Cologne Carnival dates back to the year 1341. The present form of ceremony goes back to the 16th Century. "Prince Carnival," however, was not born until about 100 years ago. When the "Prince" now holds his "Fools' Court" in great splendour, formal dress clothes are worn, and the only insignia carried by the "Councillors" of "His Mad Highness, Prince Carnival" consist of fancy peaked caps and the badges of the "Order of Fools." The "Prince" also has his body-guard, known as the "Sparks," and wearing the uniform of the ancient Cologne City Guards, and carrying wooden muskets over their shoulders.

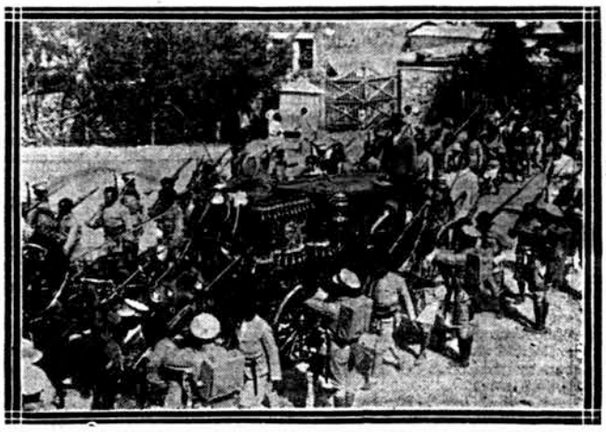
The principal feature of the Mayence Carnival is the participation of various companies of guards, who pitch their camps along the streets, especially in the neighbourhood of the venerable 1000-year old cathedral, and also form the body-guard of "Prince Carnival." The Mayence Carnival is also famous for its so-called "foreign sessions," enlivened by the wit and humour of "beer-barrel orators" chosen from the populace, professional orators being excluded.

"Rose Monday" Parade

The climax of the Rhenish carnivals is usually the parade which takes place on "Rose Monday"—in 1936, the 24th of February. Tradition and modern times are seen mingled together in this long procession of floats. Contemporary events are often represented by fantastic tableaux and humorous groups on the floats, much to the joy of the thousands of onlookers thronging the line of march, and including many visitors from abroad, who have come to Cologne just to see the carnival. Other cities, such as Duesseldorf, Achen, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe, via with one another in their endeavours to excel in the Rose Monday Carnival Parade.

In many other parts of Germany, there are pictures que and attractive Shrovetide customs and festivals. On the Alpine peaks are beacon fires, while enormous fire-wheels are seen on the summits of the Odenwald, reminding one of ancient German sun-worship. In other sections, Shrove Tuesday is celebrated as a children's festival, especially in eastern Saxony. Some of the Shrovetide festivals centre around the old allegory of Summer's victory over Winter, and are not held in February at all, but later in the Spring. The city of Eisenach, for instance, has celebrated its "Victory of Summer" since 1286, and holds its Carnival in the Spring. The centre of interest in this carnival procession is the portrayal of the battle between "Dame Sun" and "Old Winter", the latter surrendering and being burnt to ashes. Somewhat similar are the "Summer Parades" at Heidelberg and Karlsruhe, in which processions of children go through the streets, carrying high frames covered with evergreen, blown eggs, apples, and pretzels. Eggs and pretzels were the traditional articles of food on Ash-Wednesday Eve, and thence their significance at Shrovetide. Of late years it is the custom to eat "Berlin Pancakes" on Shrove Tuesday, and this custom has become popular in America as well.

A view of the muster of Ethiopian troops in readiness for Ras Nassibu's offensive on the Southern front in their march on Gorahai.



The Royal Ethiopian carriage in which the Emperor and Empress returned after the Thanksgiving ceremony on the fifth anniversary of their coronation.

Folk Dances

Dancing has also always played an important role in German Shrovetide festivals. In addition to the Carnival Masquerade Ball, which is held almost everywhere, we come across once in a while some very interesting folk dances. In Munich, for instance, it is a fascinating sight to see the "Schaffiers" perform a dance, which has come down to them from the festivals of the guilds of the Midlle Ages. These "Schaffiers," or members of the Coopers Guild, are dressed in red jackets, white vests, black velvet breeches, and green caps, and do a kind of rainbow dance, with the aid of colourued ribbons and strips of beech bark which they carry. As a rule, this dance is only given every seven years, but sometimes an exception is made.

Munich has still another traditional custom harking back to the days of the guilds. This is called the "Butchers Jump" and was celebrated in 1934 for the first time in 40 years. The ceremony has to do with the graduation or "setting free" of the apprentices at the end of their term of service. The apprentices are dressed up in sheepskins, sewn together with the tails of calves, and in this attire, are obliged to submit to a drenching, in the presence of a delighted and applauding populace.

Collaboration Of Artists

The Munich Carnival proper gets its tone, as well as its fame, from the collaboration of the artists. That is at once evident from the programme. in the 1936 Munich Carnival, one will see, among other features, "The Ship of Fortunue," done by the Art League; "Buffoonery", done by the Artists Society; "Southern Night", bu the Artists Club; "Schwabylon Evenings," and "The Artists Night" by the Arts Academy. If the usual Munich "Fasching" has always been noted for artistic spirit, a fine sense of humor, and unvarying good taste, it is more than safe to assume that in view of the Winter Olympic Games, something out of the ordinary will be offered next year. There will even be a special exhibition, which will portray the history of the Munich Carnival, together with those of other renowned carnival towns, such as Cologne, Mayence and Nice.

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzles

Anagrams: I. Con, Once, Crone, Cornet, Recount, Trounced, Construed, Introduces, Discounters, Countrysides. II. Toe, Rote, Tenor, Ornate, Treason, Notaries, Organists, Originates, Signatories, Resignations.

Ranger's Rescue: The cliffs were 66 feet apart.

Demolished Watch: Six o'clock is the only time when the two hands form a straight line and the minute hand is exactly on an hour division. Incidentally, this is also the only time when the hour hand is exactly on an hour division with the two hands forming a straight line.

Spider's Web: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"A child should not be bribed to behave." It should be good for nothing."

* * * *

What is the difference between forms and ceremonies?—You sit upon forms and stand upon ceremonies.

* * * *

"I hear Rowley is getting married next week"

"Good! I never liked the fellow."

* * * *

Motorists get into most trouble nowadays not in trying to keep up with the Joneses but in trying to pass them.

* * * *

It is stated that more people are killed by motor cars than by airplanes. But then the number of people who stroll about in the air is strictly limited.

* * * *

"Rastus, does you love me?"

"Mandy, you is one woman I don't like none other so better than"

* * * *

"Has your son's college education been of any value?"

"Oh, yes; it cured his mother of bragging about him."

* * * *

Lou: "Will I have to give up my club when we are married love?"

Laura: "Oh, I'll have a little club at home for you, dear."

* * * *

There is one thing to be said for the Italo-Abyssinian war. Neither side claims that it is to make the world safe for democracy.

* * * *

Visitor—How far is it to Washington?

Native—Wa-al, I don't rightly know, but I'll call Eph. Eph'll know. He's travelled all over. He's got shoes.

* * * *

Husband: "I don't see why it was necessary to call the doctor when the baby had only a trifling cough."

Wife: "Well, dear, I asked the doctor, and he said I did right."

* * * *

"I can assure yau,'" said the philosopher, "that a good woman's thoughts rise above dress."

"That's right," agreed the cynic. "She's probably thinking of a new hat!"

* * * *

The Wife: "Do you like my new dress, dear?"

The Husband: "Well I think it might have covered you a bit better if you'd left the price tag on it."

* * * *

A wealthy lady remarked at a dinner party: "Oh, Mr. Gilbert, your friend Mr. Sullivan's music is really too delightful. It reminds me so much of dear Baytch (Bach). Do tell me; what is Baytch doing just now? Is he still composing?"

Well, no, madam", Gilbert replied, "Just now as a matter of fact, dear Baytch is by way of decomposing."

* * * *

Two Chinese coolies on a street in Shanghai were shouting at each other, their noses but two inches apart. They were surrounded by a great crowd of spectators.

"What is the matter?" asked an American bystander of a Chinaman next to him.

"There's a Chinese fight on," answered the Chinaman.

"But I've been standing here five minutes," continued the American, "and nobody has hit anybody yet."

"You don't understand." explained the Chinaman. "In a Chinese fight, the man who strikes first shows that he has run out of ideas."

Mrs. A.: Shall I ask the cook for references?

Mrs. A.: No; get her to submit samples.

* * * *

McLean—Why do I see you walking so much lately?

McClure—Reducing.

McLean—Reducing? Why you're not fat. Why are you reducing?

McClure—Expenses.

* * * *

"I'm getting on" said the poet, "A famous publisher rang me up this morning."

"What did he say?" asked his friend.

"Wrong number"

* * * *

On his return from his first dancing lesson, Bobby was asked how he liked it.

He replied: "Aw, it's easy. All you have to do is turn around and keep wiping your feet."

* * * *

"H'h. I see from your eye that you have an inflamed appendix, pernicious anaemia and—."

"Try the other eye, doctor. That's my artificial one."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung.

Moving day in Central Africa.

* * * *

Baggs—"Well, and how's your wife keeping?"

Raggs—"Oh, her head's troubling her a lot."

Baggs—"That's bad. Got neuralgia?"

Raggs—"No, wants a new hat."

* * * *

"I have a car now. I've given our piano in exchange."

"Do motor dealers take pianos in exchange?"

"Not usually; but this dealer lives in the flat over ours."

* * * *

"What did the small boy say when you told him he might be President some day?"

"Not much," answered Senator Sorghum. "He said, of course, he'd take his chances, but personally he wasn't looking for trouble."

* * * *

After the revolution the ex-King of Saxony had a gardener with Communistic views These annoyed his master, who told him to take his money and get out.

"But," said the gardener, "under the new law you must give me a month's notice."

"What," said the King, "I have to give you a month's notice? They didn't give me a month's notice, did they?"

* * * *

The Girl—Stop it at once! What are you hitting that little boy for?

Juvenile Footballer—Why, we lorst our game on Saturday.

The Girl—Well, what has he got to do with it?

Juvenile—Do wiv it? Why, 'e's our maskit!

As a man thinks, so he is, therefore some people never are.

* * * *

"Are you a clock-watcher?" asked the employer of the candidate for a job.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant, without heat, "I'm a whistle-listener."

* * * *

The Spectator: "I can't understand anyone missing a putt as short as that."

The Golfer: "Let me remind you that the hole is only 4½ inches across and there is the whole world outside it."

"A child should be stopped on the spot if it does anything wrong," says Dr. Emanuel Miller, the famous expert on child psychology.

Does he by any chance mean "stropped?"

The Lazy Child: "Hello, is that Smith, the house-breaker?"

A Western store ran the following advertisement:

"Apples, oranges, imported nuts. Come early and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm."

* * * *

During a rehearsal of Beethoven's "Fidelio," Toscanini was not satisfied with the way the philharmonic orchestra rendered a certain passage of the overture. He asked twice for a repetition.

The third time he exclaimed: "Signori, signori, I beg you to be a little more careful! Illustrissimo Maestro Beethoven—well, he was deaf. But I can hear."

* * * *

Some years after the Battle of Waterloo, when the Duke of Wellington was one of the best known men in Europe, his face and figure familiar to millions, he attended a garden party. A stranger approached and, bowing, said:

"Mr. Ramsbottom, I believe?"

The Duke regarded him in silence for a moment and then replied: "Well, sir, if you believe that, you would believe anything."

* * * *

The screen, it is often said, will be invaluable in teaching history. Two George Arliss stories may have some bearing on this point.

A Liverpool master asked, "What was the Duke of Wellington called before he was made a duke?" And a small boy promptly replied, 'George Arliss, sir."

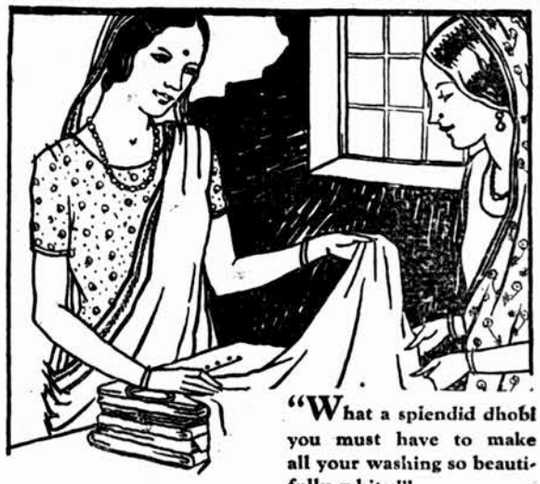
A little girl said that Disraeli was a great English statesman who went into the movies, and a New Zealand schoolboy, asked who purchased the Suez Canal shares for Britain, recalled a certain film and declared with perfect confidence. "Mr. Arliss."

* * * *

'I used to tell my son that if he was a good boy I'd take him to the circus."

"Is he too old for that?"

"Rather. Now he intimates that if I succeed in keeping in his good graces he may get me a ticket to see him play football."



"What a splendid dhobi you must have to make all your washing so beautifully white!"

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"Dhobi? Why, I washed all these myself with 501 Soap."

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TOMCO SALES DEPT., P. O. Box 528, Bombay.

The Elusive Black Diamond

rying up the stairs to join his chief on the ground floor.

"Come and take a look at this!" he said excitedly.

Accompanied by Dan Wayne, he led the way down to the grimy cellar, and flashed the ray of his torch upon one of the walls.

Four massive iron spikes had been driven into the bricks, and from them hung thick iron rings. The interior of the rings and the surface of the spikes had been polished by contact with some other metal. The purpose of the rings was only too plain. Someone had evidently been kept a prisoner in the cellar.

They returned to the ground floor, where the agent was awaiting them expectantly.

"Any bodies down there?" he asked facetiously.

"Not yet!" observed Dan Wayne grimly. "Now I want you to come with me and show me this house of Mr. Blanks' in Chodlesday Crescent. I suppose you've got a spare key to the house? I know agents generally have."

"Well, I think I could find one," agreed the young man. "But you haven't the right of entry to the house, have you?"

"Certainly not, at the moment," answered Dan Wayne, "but we might want to get in later, with a search warrant."

The young man led the way from the room, and after Dan Wayne had given a few instructions to his men, he and Fruby accompanied the agent towards Chodlesday Crescent.

* * * *

Mr. Blanks' new residence proved to be more modern style than his previous home, for it had a garage built into it. As they sauntered by, the detective-inspector observed another house nearly opposite, which had a board outside bearing the notice "For sale".

"Are you the agent for that place too?" he asked.

"Yes", replied the young man. "why?"

"Because I'd like you to let me have a key to that one as well as to Blanks' house. That empty house will make a good look-out."

"All right," agreed the young man.

"Good", said Dan Wayne. "Fruby, you return with our friend here and get those two keys. I'll keep my eye on Blanks' place. Send two of the boys to me. Tell them to keep out of sight of the house, in case Blanks is watching from the window".

"He won't be," broke in the agent. "I saw him this morning, and he said he was going to North London, and didn't expect to be back until this evening."

"You're a treasure," said Dan Wayne. "Well, well carry on with the programme as arranged."

When his assistant and the agent had vanished from the road Dan Wayne took up a position from which he could keep safe observation upon the house. A few minutes elapsed, and then he saw two men whom Fruby had sent appear at the corner of the road. He strolled towards them, and, as they saw him coming, they walked out of sight around the corner again.

"One of you boys get along to each end of that side road, which runs at the back of the house," said Dan Wayne. "Our man's out with his car. If he comes back before Fruby gets the keys, keep out of sight and let him go into the house. We don't want to scare him. Once he's inside we'll have him easy. If you hear two blasts on my whistle run for the back entrance. The garage is at the end of the garden. You can see it from here. That new, red brick affair. Got it? Right. Don't forget to keep out of sight."

He watched the two men move off, and then returned to his original position. Ten minutes passed, and lengthened into half an hour. Then, from the end of the road, came Fruby, striding briskly along. He passed down the road, and, at a soft whistle, joined Dan Wayne in his place of concealment

"Got the keys," he said. "Are we going in this empty place now?"

"Yes, we'd better", agreed Dan Wayne, "in case anyone's watching. There's more women peering behind curtains in some of these suburbs than you'd think!"

They opened the door of the house which was nearly opposite that of Mr. Blanks, and walked inside. Luck was with them, for hardly had they closed the front door, than they heard the noise of a car approaching.

Dan Wayne peered discreetly through the window.

"Just in time!" he exclaimed. "This may be our little friend. He's stopping...No! Yes, he's backing the car; he's gone round to the garage".

"That's a darned nuisance", said Fruby. "We've got the key, but how are we going to use it now?".

"We can only wait until it's dark", agreed the detective-inspector. "It's gloomy enough for rain. I bet it's dark early. What's the time ".

"Nearly two o'clock", said Fruby. "What are you going to do?".

"I'm going out by the back way of this house", said Dan Wayne, "and I'm going to leave you here! I bet he's come home to stop, or he wouldn't have put the car up. I'm going to have some lunch. I'll arrange to put a cordon round the house as soon as it's dark. When I come back I'll bring you something to eat. If he comes out again, let him. We want Martin alive. He holds the secret to all this trouble".

* * * *

He hurried from the house by the back way, and Fruby returned to the post of observation.

Shortly after three o'clock, the detective-inspector came back, and after handing over some sandwiches to his assistant, he discussed their line of action.

"It's getting dark now", he said. "As soon as it's black enough, the cordon closes up. Then one of the locals will give us the tip from the back way of this place. With the key, we'll get into Blanks' house. You will take care of The Black Diamond. I want to see that we get Martin safely".

Darkness soon gathered, and, shortly before five, Fruby, on the alert at the back of the house, heard approaching footsteps. He opened the door, to find one of the local police sergeants outside.

"Come in", he said, "What's the news?".

(Continued from page 9).

"The cordon's round the house", said the sergeant.

Fruby led him to the front of the house, and he repeated his report to Dan Wayne.

"Good" said the detective-inspector. "Give the word to close in, and don't forget—he's dangerous!"

"Very good, sir", replied the sergeant, as he hurried out again by the back entrance.

Dan Wayne waited five minutes for the cordon to close in, and then, accompanied by Fruby, he slipped out. They walked a short way down the road, and once out of sight of Mr. Blanks' house, they crossed the road. They gained the porch of the house and soon opened the front door. As they moved into the darkness of the hall, two waiting detectives moved forward from the gloom and mounted guard over the door.

While Fruby stood at the foot of the stairs, Dan Wayne made a quick search of the ground floor, only to find it empty. He opened the back door, and two flashes of his torch into the darkness brought two men from their hiding-place to guard the second exit from the house.

With Fruby close behind, the detective-inspector reached the upper floor. Quickly, but noiselessly, they searched the rooms. All were empty save one, and as they approached this, the ray of Dan Wayne's torch showed the key in the outside of the door. He turned the key, his automatic ready in his hand, and with Fruby ready with a torch behind him, crashed back the door.

* * * *

Within the bare room, lit by the feeble light of a gas-burner, lay the crumpled form of a man, chained by the arms and legs to spikes driven into the wall.

At the sound of the door opening, he moved with a jangling of his chains.

"I won't tell! I won't tell!" moaned the man.

Dan Wayne turned up the gas-burner and took one look round the room.

"That devil's somewhere in this house", he said. "Call up the men, Fruby. Send one man for a doctor for this poor fellow".

As Fruby ran to the top of the stairs and whistled, Dan Wayne dropped on one knee beside the prisoner. Raising his head he poured some brandy from a flask into the man's mouth.

"It's all right!" he said. "You're safe. It's the police, Martin".

The look of fear died in the scared man's eyes.

"He won't get it now", he murmured. "I'm finished...Listen. Under that board—I've written it all down. Tells you all about it. That swine tortured me—to tell him—".

"Who is this Black Diamond, Martin?" asked Dan Wayne.

"I don't know", murmured Martin. "How he found out I can't understand".

Dan Wayne bent eagerly over the limp figure before him.

"Think!" he said. "Can you give me any clue to a man with the top joint of his trigger finger shot off?"

Martin's eyes stared.

"There was—some one", he whispered slowly. "But it can't be him. He's dead!".

"Who was that?" asked Dan Wayne, as he poured more brandy into the injured man's mouth.

Then, above him, as he bent over the prisoner, a trapdoor in the ceiling slid noiselessly open, and as the detective-inspector asked the question, a masked face appeared in the aperture.

"It was—began Martin, but he never completed the sentence. Two shots from the trapdoor, and Martin's head fell forward as he died. Two more shots like lightning, crashed out in the confined space, and before Dan Wayne could realise what had happened, the gas-burner and globe had shattered above his head.

He jerked his torch from his pocket and flashed the light round the empty room, and, running to the stairs, shouted to his men. But, by the time they had discovered the trapdoor, The Black Diamond had passed on, into the attic of the adjoining house, and had disappeared into the night.

(To be Continued on Sunday next).

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Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 P.M.

ROXY Talkies

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

IN AID OF ABYSSINIAN RED CROSS

Grand Variety Concert At C. J. Hall This Evening

The Social Workers Society have arranged a Grand Variety Concert for this (Sunday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir C. J. Hall, in aid of Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla's Abyssinian Medical Relief Fund.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address the gathering.

A programme of English and Indian music, garba dances, etc. have been arranged.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

Ban On Collections By The Commissioner

Miss Maniben Kara, General Secretary, Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

The Municipal Workers' Union is an old organisation of nearly eight years' standing, fighting for the right of the Municipal workers. It is both registered and recognised. It is the practice of the Union to collect its dues within the Municipal premises for a long time, but the Commissioner has issued orders last week disallowing it.

It is a direct attack on the Trade Union's rights.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

Personnel Of New Body Announced

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee for the triennium beginning with 1st December, 1935:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran Shah Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee Billimoria and the Territorial Commander, Western India Territory, Salvation Army.

Late Mrs. Motwane

Mrs. Sitabai Gianchand Motwane, wife of the Director of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., expired suddenly of heart failure at about 1 p.m. on Friday.

It's coming To Establish a Fresh and Glorious RECORD in **Talkie Music**

SAVITRI

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MUSICAL SUPER—

Featuring:—
LEELA, SARASWATEE, VIJAYA DEVI, M. KALE, K. GORAY, RANADE, DINKAR, V. PEHELWAN—

ComiNG
SooN
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA :—: GIRGAUM.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AGAIN

POONA, Jan. 11.

The western disturbance caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir with local falls in the Punjab Hills, Sonamarg reporting three inches, Dras two and Dalhousie half an inch. The minimum temperatures were below normal in and around the Punjab.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and light local showers will occur in South Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .013 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 1.3 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.9 degrees 0.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sk cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mythological Tamil Talkie
Vel Pictures Ltd., Madras, Presents

'MARKANDEYA'

M.T. RAJEN presents—

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See South Indian Holy Places on Screen.
Hear lassical Songs at its Best, at the Cool & Comfortable Theatre.

PLAZA On Sunday, 12th January at 10-30 a.m. in the Morning

at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

Australians All Out For 166

Indians Rally After Bad Start

PUT UP 177 FOR 3, IN SECOND VENTURE

Wazir Ali's 84, Not Out, And Bannerjee's 70

SCORE AT A GLANCE

Indians (1st Innings)	***149***
Australians (1st Innings)	***166***
Indians (2nd Innings) for 3	177

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE: Jan. 11.

Two excellent catches, one by D.R. Puri, off his own bowling, and the other by Mahomed Saeed in the slips, off Nissar, at once placed the All-India Side in an advantageous position when their match against the Australians was continued this morning.

Yesterday the tourists had made 71 runs for three wickets, Bryant and Ryder being not-out with six and 19 respectively to their credit. These two batsmen resumed play to the bowling of Puri and Nissar before a crowd of about 6,000 spectators, the weather being ideal for cricket.

H. E. the Governor Sir Herbert Emerson and Lady Emerson were among the interested spectators from the commencement of the match. To-day was declared a holiday specially on account of the match.

Bryant leg-glided Puri's first ball to the boundary, but before a further run had been scored, he was brilliantly held by Puri close to the ground, off a hot drive. (75—4—10).

Nissar, after bowling one over, in which he once beat Ryder all ends up, retired to change his boots and after returning captured his first wicket. Ryder touched a fast one outside the off-stump, and Mahomed Saeed springing sideways got a splendid catch, when the ball was going away from him.

Two wickets had thus fallen at intervals of four runs each and the Australians had lost five wickets for 79—a worse position actually than that of the All-India yesterday, who were 88 for 5.

This brought Macartney and Love together.

As they did in Calcutta when they got the Australians out for 99 runs, the Indian team once again showed that a run of successes draws out their best in bowling and fielding. They excelled themselves on the present occasion, their fielding being of tip-top class and bowling excellent. Nissar twice missed Love's stumps very narrowly. Baqa Jilani came in place of Puri, but Nissar continued. Macartney and Love carried the score from 79 to 92, and then when the seventh wicket fell at 100 the Australians had occupied the exact position of the India side at the corresponding wicket at 102 they again fell behind.

NISSAR'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING.

Love got a three through covers. Bannerji saving the boundary, and was then well beaten and bowled by Baqa Jilani. This was Baqa's second wicket (92-6-33. Nissar then got two wickets at 100 and 102, respectively. Oxenham who filled Love's place took a runner on account of the muscle he had pulled yesterday, but he did not stay long. Nissar was bowling short of length, one or two kicked up rather nastily and eventually Oxenham touched one of these and was caught by Puri in the slips—another good slip catch. (100-7-4).

Nagel came in and started steadily, but with only two runs added he stepped in front of a straight one and was out l.b.w. to Nissar (102-8-1). Macartney was joined by Mair and these two carried the score to 129 before Macartney fell another l.b.w. victim to Nissar.

Mair usually a carefree hitter played the game required by the occasion, and gave Macartney excellent support. It was his brainy game which enabled Australians to top the Indian score after being eight down for 102.

MACARTNEY OUT L.B.W.

Wazir Ali rang changes very frequently, twice bringing on Baqa Jilani in 20 minutes from either end, but without effect. Then Nissar returned and had Macartney l.b.w. with the score at 129. Macartney had been batting for an hour and ten minutes for this 34, in making which he never took any risks, and played very attractive cricket. (129-9-34). Mair was joined by Leather and these two not only carried the score past the Indian total, but gave the bowlers rough time for quarter of an hour after they had done so.

Wazir Ali tried hard to break up the Mair-Leather partnership with his fast bowling, but failed. He ought to have tried Amir Elahi when the batsmen were inclined to take less risks, whereas Leather swinging his bat wildly connected somehow with the fast bowlers and got some fluky runs. Eventually a dangerous run in which Leather could have been run out by yards brought the scores of the two teams abreast and then Mair and Leather attacked the bowling. Amir Elahi was now brought on and he bowled Leather for 27. The last wicket had added valuable 37 runs. The Australian innings ended at 12-50, and the lunch interval was then taken. Nissar took all his four wickets this morning for 50 runs, his figures for the innings being four for 72. Amir Elahi, however, had the best analysis, h's three wickets having cost him only five runs apiece.

Indians' Second Innings

The home team commenced their second innings at 2-5 p.m. with the same pair as in the first innings namely Meherhomji and S. Bannerji. Oxenham, whose leg was still sore, and Bryant who had received a blow on the head yesterday, did not come out to field, their place being filled by Alexander and Warne. Meherhomji leg-glided and cut Leather for two and four in his first over, and Bannerji cut the same bowler at a dangerous angle, just over Macartney's head. Both played with cross bats and with such abandon that their game resembled that of Mair and Leather for the last Australian wicket.

Bannerji then hit Leather with the cross bat to sky a ball high over short-leg's head, and Wendell Bill dropped the sitter. In Leather's next over, Bannerji hooked a ball to fine leg, and Mair taking a late start dropped him for the second time. Amidst this unnecessary hustle Meherhomji threw away his wicket by taking a false start after hitting Nagel to deep mid-off. Leather picked up on the run and threw straight to Love, and Meherhomji was run out (25—1—12). Wazir sent in Baqa Jilani, but the latter went back at the same score, being brilliantly held by Ryder at second slip (25—2—0)

Wazir then came in to join Bannerji.

Before going to his screase Wazir Ali spoke a few words to Bannerji. This had probably something to do with his batting because thereafter Bannerji played to the book, and hardly ever made a bad stroke. Wazir Ali started with a cover drive to the boundary, off Nagel. He played with the same confidence that he had shown yesterday, and 50 of the innings was on board in 37 minutes. The first change was Mair for Nagel at 45, and, later, Nagel went on in Leather's place after the latter had bowled seven overs for 35 runs.

WAZIR ALI'S FRESH LEASE OF LIFE.

Macartney relieved Mair for a second change. His accurate length and spin kept the batsmen quiet. Wazir Ali then had a "life" when in Macartney's fourth over he walked yards out of the crease and missed the ball but Love too missed it, and Wazir scrambled back. Bannerji then enjoyed his third life, when he drove Hendry (who had just come on in place of Nagel) straight into the hands of Alexander at mid-off, but the latter dropped the catch. This was the fourth bad lapse in the Australian fielding. Hundred of the Indian innings came on the board in eight minutes. Wazir Ali not out being 42, and Bannerji not out, 50, the total for two wickets being 104.

HALF CENTURIES BY BANNERJI AND WAZIR ALI.

Bannerji reached his individual 50 after batting for 105 minutes. There were five fours in this score. Shortly before tea, Wazir Ali reached his own 50 in 85 minutes. This score included eight hits to the boundary.

At tea the score was 130 for two, the Bannerji-Wazir Ali partnership having then added 105 runs for the third wicket.

On resumption the batsmen ran some sharp singles, and twice Bannerji was nearly run out. Eventually, after the pair had added 128 runs Bannerji again skied Leather with a cross bat stroke, and Alexander this time made no mistake. Bannerji had been at the wicket for 135 minutes, and had been very lucky (153—3—70). He hit seven fours.

CAREFUL GAME.

During the last 20 minutes, Wazir Ali and the Yuvraj played carefully, the scoring mostly off the loose ball when generally a four was scored. Ryder gave shorts but quick to his bowlers, but at the end Wazir and the Yuvaraj remained unbeaten with 84 and 10 respectively the total score 177. Extras one.

SCORES:

ALL-INDIA (1st Innings) 149

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings).

Wendell Bill l.b.w. b Baqua Jilani	17
Morrisby c Meherhomji b Amir Elahi	23
Hendry b Amir Elahi	3
Bryant c and b Puri	10
Ryder c Saeed, b Nissar	21
Macartney, l.b.w. b Nissar	34
Love, b B. Jilani	3
Oxenham, c Puri, b Nissar	4
Nagel, l.b.w., b Nissar	1
Mair (not out)	17
Leather, b A. Elahi	27
Extras	6
Total	166

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 34; 2 for 60; 3 for 70; 4 for 75 and 5 for 79; 6 for 92; 7 for 100; 8 for 102; 9 for 129; 10 for 166.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	20	3	72	4
Puri	9	2	24	1
Bannerji	2	0	4	0
Baqa Jilani	15	2	45	2
Amir Elahi	6	0	15	3

INDIANS (2nd Innings.)

Meherhomji, (run out)	12
Bannerji, c Alexander, b Leather	70
Baqa Jilani, c Ryder, b Nagel	0
Wazir Ali (not out)	84
Yuvaraj (not out)	10
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wkts.)	177

Sheffield Shield Match

(Special Cable)

BRISBANE, Jan. 11.

In the Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and South Australia which commenced yesterday, Queensland were all out for 205 (Ward four for 52).

South Australia made 245 for five wickets (Bradman 31, Ryan 119, (unfinished) at the close.

Eighth Jatha Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The 8th jatha of Sikhs led by Sardar Karam Singh, a member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee offered Satyagraha against the ban on 'kirpan' and was arrested outside the Derasahib Gurdwara.

Sardar Sarmukh Singh, an executive member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, leads to-morrow's jatha.—United Press.

M. C. C.'S HUGE TOTAL.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

DUNEDIN: Jan. 11.

Resuming their second day's play in the first unofficial "Test" match between New Zealand and England, the M.C.C. declared their innings closed at 653 for 5.

At the close of play, New Zealand had made 116 for 4 in their second innings.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Feast Of Tennis In Calcutta

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

While we have been talking so much about the Australians-cricketers, we have almost overlooked the presence of the tennis tourists in this country. There are four of the leading players of the continent are here. Roderich Menzel, Ladislar Hecht, G. Von Metaxa and Count Adam Baworowski with Mrs. Menzel form the team. Menzel and Hecht occupy the first two places in Czechoslovakia's Ranking L'st, while Metaxa stands third in Austria. Baworoski was ranked second in Austria in 1934. But last year he was kept out of the list owing to insufficient data. As I have said before in these columns, this team stands on a much higher level than the Yugo-Slavians who paid us a visit last year.

MENZEL'S SURPRISING DEFEAT.

The Czecho-Austrian team recently took part in the East India championships at Calcutta. I need hardly mention that the finals of both the Men's Singles and Doubles were monopolised by the tourists. Surprisingly enough, Menzel who is ranked No. 8 in the world l'st went down his compatriot and junior in Men's Singles. It was a titanic struggle covering five sets and the final decision was arrived at after twelve games in the fifth set. Menzel was the master in the first two sets wh'ch he collared at the expense of five games only. He was within three games from a smashing victory when Hecht made a remarkable rally. With sheer grit and steadiness, courage and pertinacity he wore down the whirlwind campaigner. Although Menzel tried hard to pull the match out of the fire in the final set, Hecht away from his fingers. The final did not allow the victory to slip score was 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5.

HOW INDIAN LEADERS STOOD!

The only Indian player to have a look in of the penultimate round was E. V. Bobb, India's No. 1. But his defeat at the hands of Hecht by 6-1, 6-4 shows how far behind Indian tennis is at present. Bobb however had the satisfaction of paying off an old score to Madan Mohan, an ex-top-notcher of India. The score of 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, shows how Bobb outplayed the easy victors of Baworawski, the only tourist to be defeated by an Indian. Metaxa was of course beaten by Menzel 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. Players like Sohanlal, S. L. R. Sawhney, H. L. Soni, D. N. Kapoor, J. K. Kaul and Yudhister Singh were washed out by the visitors with perfect ease.

SECOND TITLE FOR HECHT

In addition to the Singles title, Hecht bagged the Doubles also with the assistance of Menzel. The other finalists were Baworawski and Metaxa. I need hardly try to comment on the score 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4 which tell their own tale. The Champions were, however, lucky in that they were about to be thrown out by that veteran pair of Calcutta, L. Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michaelmore in the Semi-finals. Had the light not failed when the score stood at 6—4, 6—2, 6—6, the tourists might have suffered a defeat.

Metaxa and Baworawski also had a strenuous and exciting tussle with N. Krishnaswamy and S. L. R. Sawhney in the quarter-finals, the score being 4—6, 7—5, 6—3. It is rather surprising that Madan Mohan and Capt. R. Clynton Reed should have succumbed to the former pair in the penultimate round by the cheap score of 6—3, 6—2, after they had easily accounted for such a strong pair as D. A. Hodges and R. G. McInnes, the Bengal champion.

JENNY AVENGES PREVIOUS DEFEAT

In the Women's Singles, Mrs. Boland (Nee Jenny Sandison) asserted her paramountcy once again by avenging her surprising defeat at the hands of Miss Olga Webb, a new star from England, in the Bengal Championship. Olga had vanquished Jenny in the latter event within ten minutes. Now they fought over the sets in the final (6—1, 4—6, 6—3,) for Jenny to retain the title which has held since the inception of the tournament. Signorina Valerio was the only player to deprive her of the title once. Jenny and Olga had practically an easy course throughout, players like Miss E. Homan who conquered Mrs. Menzel by 6—1, 6—4. Miss Harvey Johnstone and Mrs. C. V. M. Sastri were slaughtered by them mercilessly.

OLGA WEBB SECURES A TITLE

Miss Webb and Mrs. Boland were also seen in the Women's Doubles final. The former supported by Mrs. Graham elbowed out the latter in conjunction with Mrs McKenna Baker from the title controversy. The result was 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. The length of difference between these two pairs and the others may be gauged from the results of the two semi-finals when the Champions eliminated Miss Homan and Miss Harvey Johnstone by 6—1, 7-5, and the runners-up pushed on Miss Sachse and Miss Coleman by 6—0, 6—3 in the semi-finals.

TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR JENNY

Mrs. Boland was the happy winner of a second event, the Mixed Doubles, in which she parterned by Mr. Krishnaswamy toppled down the combination of Miss Webb and R. G. McInnes. The score of 6—4, 7—5, shows that the battle was pretty evenly fought. In the list of the Champions victims are such noted couples as D. A. Hodges and Mrs. McKenna Baker and Metaxa and Miss Homan, while the runners-up claimed Sawhney and Miss Harvey Johnstone and Michelmore and Mrs. Michelmore, Menzel and Mrs. Menzel were beaten by Sawhney and Miss. Harvey Johnstone by 6—3, 6—4.

INDIAN'S PRAISEWORTHY SHOW

In addition to the above matches, the tourists were engaged in an international contest between India and Central Europe. The results came as a pleasant surprise for this country in that our representatives managed to win three out of the six matches tabled. Menzel, Hecht and Metaxa won their singles engagements with Madan Mohan 10—8, 6—3), Sohanlal (6—2, 6—3) and J. K. Kaul (6—4, 6—1), respectively But D. N. Kapoor beat Count Baworawski by 3—6, 6—4, 6—3 and Sawhney and Krishnaswamy defeated Menzel and Hecht 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, and H. L. Soni and W. H. S. Michaelmore accounted for Metaxa and Baworawski 1—6, 6—2 6—3. This is indeed very creditable for India and let us hope we shall see more of these victories in the near future.

SENSATIONAL CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

A sensational case under the Child Marriage Restraint Act is being heard now by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Pres'dency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in which Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, has preferred a complaint against nine Muslims.

The accused in the case are: (1) Mohomed Akbar alias Auguste Philips. (2) Allabux Kasturi, (3) Kazi Murghay, (4) Halima, (5) Amina, (6) Shaikh Mohomed Sk. Abdulla, (7) Sk. Usman Sk. Ali, (8) Sk. Yusuf Kassim, (9) Mahiboom Sk. Abdul.

In the course of her complant she states:

"On November 1, 1935, a minor girl of the Muslim community was sent to the Children's Home at Umarkhadi by the Police at the Nagpada police station. She was later remanded to the Home by the learned Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Bombay. The girl is about 12 years old.

"I made inquiries in connection with the said girl and I learnt that she was living with the second accused who is her step-father. Her mother is dead.

"On or about January 8, 1935, the girl was married to the first accused who is a Jew convert to Islam. The husband's age is about 45.

"The third accused acted as a Kazi and performed the marriage. The fourth accused is the wife of the first accused and she took a leading part in bringing about the marriage. The fifth accused was present at the time of the marriage and when the girl showed her unwillingness to the Kazi and others to marry the first accused, she threatened and coerced her into marriage.

"The rest of the accused were also present at the time of the marriage and have signed the "Nikanama" and have thus taken part in having the marriage performed."

Girl A Minor.

Mr. C. B. Naidu, outdoor worker of the Children's Aid Society, Umerkhadi and Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the Nagpada police station deposed to the fact that the girl was a minor one.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary stated that he went to the house of the accused and made inquiries, after he read a report in a local Urdu newspaper in th's connection.

The hearing of the case was postponed till January 14.

Sanatan Dharma Sabha Meeting

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 10.

The Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha meets here on the Mela grounds from January 23 to 25. The Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pt. Malaviya and other prominent persons are expected to attend the session.—A.P.

Special Meeting Of Hindu Sabha

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 10.

A special meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Allahabad from January 25 to 26 under the presidency of Pandit M. M. Malaviya at Magh Mela Mandap, Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha.

A special meeting of the Anti-Award Conference will also be held in the same Mandap on January 26.—A.P.

Allahabad.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Benares on Friday returning to Allahabad after three days.—A.P.

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Crop Of Surprises Stagger Backers

Pillay Brings Off Rich Double With Fair Play And Blanche

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers received severe chastisement at Mahaluxmi yesterday when the Eleventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting provided a crop of surprises.

Owner-Trainer S. K. Pillay was the happiest man on the course for he brought off a remarkable double with Fair Play and Blanche, which worked out to 289 to 1, Whittle being associated with both successes.

Mr. Eve had the satisfaction of seeing Cash Sweep and Aura carry the peacock blue livery to victory in fine style.

H. H. the Aga Khan who was also present witnessed the success of his son Prince Aly's Bay Monk in the Danebury Handicap.

Trainer Godfrey had good reason to be pleased with himself since Caricca and Himat captured two big prizes.

When Diamond Shower declined in the Danebury Handicap, the chief event, backers would have nothing else but Bay Monk. They were not wrong in their judgment because the son of Friar Marcus won from start to finish from Centol and Heritage. The timing of 1 min. 13-3 5 secs. was quite good considering the presence of the false rails.

Lingo Suffers Defeat

The greatest sensation of the afternoon occurred in the Haydock Park Plate in which Lingo was considered unbeatable. Munro was out-generalled by Brace who rode a masterly finish to pip the favourite on the post. A few yards from home Lingo looked a moral certainty and his pilot dropped his hands little dreaming that Brace on Cash Sweep was swooping down on him. When Munro scented danger it was too late because Lingo had been checked in his stride and had to be shaken up again to meet the challenge. It was an instance of a race being thrown away by an over-confident jockey.

Ghaflah Romps Home

Although Ghaflah is long in the tooth she can stay till the cows come home. The Kolhapur mare for a Governor's Cup winner, is always low down in the handicap, and so favoured she wins in easy fashion. Ghaflah trounced a big troop in the Tansa Plate by four lengths, and the others might just as well have stayed in their stalls for what chance they had.

THE GUINDY HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 1 FURLONG.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.
Dr. S.K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY 7-7. Whittle 1
Mr. G. Sassoon's PROSPERITY 7-10, Britt 2
Mr. M.C. Patel's HOWEL 7-7, Vatard 3
Mr. A.H. Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar 8-7, Cook 4
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, two lengths.
Time: 2mins. 10secs.

First tote paid Rs. 141 for win; Rs. 31. Rs. 34 and Rs. 61 for places.
Not run: Kannan 7-10.
Favourite: Reform 8-12.
Winner trained by Dr. S.K. Pillay (Owner).

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ZORAWAR 9-1 Blyth 1
Mrs. John Yorke's MISS FISHER 8-1 Whiteside 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST 9-4 Forsythe 3
Mr. Kelso's ROBERTA 8-6 Burns 4
Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 16 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 99 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for places
Not Run: Eyebrook 7-13.
Favourites: Picaro 9-1 and Roberta 8-6.
Winner trained by: Mahomedali.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's AURA 8-7, Brace 1
Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL 8-1, Davison 2
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's COLUMBIAN 8-9, W. Sibbritt 3
Messrs. B.M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's Mananna 8-4, Selby 4
Won by 1-1/2 length, 1/2 length, head.
Time: 1min. 15-4/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 21. Rs. 93 and Rs. 32 for places.
Not run: Mr. Pip 8-3.
Favourite: Sun Clad 8-9.
Winner trained by: C. Jennings.

THE PERTH PLATE.

DISTANCE—About 1-1/2 MILES
Winner, Rs. 8,000; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for all Horses.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 8-4 Graham 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 8-3 Cook .. 2
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-12 Whiteside 3
Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 8-9 Forsyth 4
Not Run: Dandy Brush (7-7).
Won by neck, short head, 1-1/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 40-4/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by: E. S. Godfrey.

THE TANSA PLATE.

DISTANCE—About 1-1/2 MILES.
Winner, Rs. 4,500; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 750.
A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GHAFLAH 7-7 Whiteside 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 8-13 Carslake 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM 7-13 Davison 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KANDA 8-1 Brace 4
Not Run:—Nasserwan 7-11, Alarith 7-4, Goolab 7-0.
Won by 4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths, short head
Time: 2 mins. 56 1/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 202 for win, and Rs. 66; Rs. 30 and Rs. 57 for places.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.
Winner, 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's CASH SWEEP, 9-0 Brace 1
Messrs A. Higgins and W. W. McKillop LINGO, 8-4 Munro 2
Messrs. L. S. Lokani and F. S. Malkani's SOLAR BARN 8-10 Selby 3
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's LEICESTER LADY 8-5 Cook 4
Not Run:—Inveralga 8-5.
Won by short head, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 2mins. 10secs.
First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, and Rs. 23; Rs. 16 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 8,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Prince Aly Khan's BAY MONK 7-4 Britt 1
Mr. Kelso's CENTOI 7-7 Vatard 2
Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 7-4, O'Neale 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER 8-0 Whittle 4
Not Run:—Diamond Shower 9-7 Pollux 8-7.
Won by 1 length, 2-1/2 lengths, 1-3/4 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 13 3/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 12 Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE AINTREE PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT 8-1 Burn 1
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 7-11 Vatard 2
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 8-4 Munro 3
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 8-4 Davison 4
Not Run:—Raghubeer 7-12.
First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 29 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by Godfrey.

THE AGRA PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 4,000, Second, Rs. 1,400; Third, Rs. 600.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's BLANCHE 7-6 Whittle 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 7-9 Britt 2
Mr. Gem's BADEN 7-6 Vatard 3
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 7-9 Brace 4
All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 207 for win and Rs. 48, Rs. 21 and Rs. 92 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

NEW L.B.W. RULE TO BE TRIED

Cricket Club Conference Decision

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON: Jan. 11.

In response to Marylebone's request, the Club Cricket Conference, to which most of the South England clubs are affiliated, has decided strongly to recommend the clubs to try out the new leg-before rule in 1936.

DHARAVI ISLAND CRICKET

The Goral team won the championship for the fourth year in succession in the Dharavi Island Quadrangular Cricket Tournament by defeating Utan on Sunday last.

The scores were:—

Goral team (1st Innings)	62
" " (2nd Innings)	80
Utan (1st Innings)	25
" (2nd Innings)	43

S.O.S. TO M.L.Cs. AND M.L.As.

Kidwai's Circular On Kakori Prisoner's Hunger-Strike

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner, who has been on hunger-strike in the Lucknow Central Jail for the last 58 days, is now understood to be showing signs of exhaustion.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has circulated a letter to all members of the Assembly and the U. P. Council, describing the condition of Jogesh and stating that whether Jogesh may yield or die, the occasion demands that they should urge Government to reconsider Jogesh's demands.—United Press.

CHATTERJEE'S DEMANDS

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Full details are now available regarding reasons which prompted Jogeshchandra Chatterjee, a Kakori conspiracy case prisoner, who went on hunger-strike in November last following Government's refusal to concede certain demands made by him.

It is understood that these demands related to concentration of all political prisoners in one jail and the immediate release of a political prisoner who is alleged to have developed leprosy. Another demand made by Chatterjee was that he should have five political associates with him instead of four.

Enquiries made by Associated Press in responsible circles show that Government see no reason to be dictated to by a political prisoner under the threat of hunger-strike (which has now been carried out) in matters of policy not directly affecting him especially when the prisoner is believed to have no complaint against his own treatment by jail authorities.

To-day Chatterjee completes the 60th day of hunger-strike.—A P.

TWO GRUESOME FINDS

Woman Found Hanging: Girl's Buried Body Recovered

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

A message from Gorakhpur states that two dead bodies have been discovered there, one being of a 16-year old girl found buried in the garden of a local rich man and another of an aged woman found hanging down in a well in the outskirts of the city with several wounds on her body.

The girl's body has been identified. She used to live in a house adjacent to that of the rich man and had been missing for last fortnight. The woman's body has not yet been identified.—United Press.

EXCLUDED AREAS AND INDIA GOVT.

Order-in-Council Despatched To White Hall

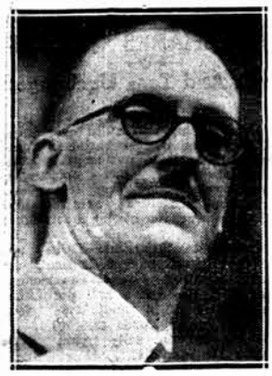
NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

It is understood that Government of India's proposals regarding the Excluded Areas embodied in the form of the Order-in-Council have been despatched to White Hall.

After approval by the Secretary of State the particular Order-in-Council will be placed before the Parliament on February 2 as required by Section 91 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Enquiries indicate that the fact that the House of Commons meets on February 4, does not affect the placing of the Order-in-Council on February 2.—United Press.

An institution, called the Balopasak Mandal, has been started in Poona to impart physical culture training to girls with a view to improve their general bodily development. Here is a group of students of the Mandal at lathi drill.



Mr. W. R. Walters, Postmaster-General, Ceylon, has come to Bombay to discuss the possibilities of extending the present Bombay-Trivandrum air mail service to Colombo.

NO OPTION FOR OSMANIA STUDENTS

Introduction Of Bilingual System And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD. (Dn.) Jan. 10.

It is unofficially learnt that the bilingual system to be introduced shortly at the Osmania University is leaving no option to the students either for prosecuting studies in Urdu as usual or in English.

Urdu is the medium in vogue.

ENTRIES FOR VICEROY'S CUP AIR RACE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Eight entries have been received so far for the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy air race. They are: Maharaja of Patiala: Captain A. R. Muir, (Percivel Gull); Maharaja of Indore: S. K. Dube, (D. H. Moth); Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar: U. K. Parekh, (D. H. Moth); C. E. Gardner (England); C. E. Gardner, (short scion R. Vaughan); Fowler (England); R. Vaughan Fowler, (B. A. Eagle); H. F. Stackard, A. C. Gazdar, (D. H. Moth); Jal H. Mehta, N. M Gazdar, (Miles Hawk); Sir Alastair Workman, Sir A. W McRobert, (D. H. Moth)

The Aero Club of India and Burma hopes to receive at least another two entries before the closing date which is 15th January. Late entries at double fees will be received until 31st January.—A. P.

The Central Provinces and Berar Workers' and Peasants' Conference will be held at Junardeo in the Chhindwara district on 23rd February.

"GIRL'S LETTERS WERE ALL GOT UP"

Prosecution Contention In "Enticement Case"

That the letters purporting to have been written by Mrs. Ranganayaki to the accused, put in as exhibits by the defence, were all fabricated, was the contention put forward by Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the prosecution, at the resumed hearing of the case known as "Aeroplane Romance Case," before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. Vyvaharkar, defended the accused.

It will be recalled that R. N. Kapoor, a share-broker, is charged with enticing or taking away, detaining and committing adultery with a married girl named Ranganyaki, at the instance of S. S. Raghavan, brother of the girl.

LETTERS FABRICATED?

Resuming his arguments, Mr. Acharya said that the letters alleged to have been written by Ranganayaki were ante-dated. One of her letters prematurely pardoned him with regard to his relations with other girls. That letter, counsel remarked, was stated to have been received by the accused in November, whereas the letter received from the accused and put in as an exhibit, clearly showed that it was in December.

Counsel, therefore, held that all these letters were got up with the intention of showing to the court that it was Ranganayaki who induced him to entice her away.

But the most interesting letter, counsel pointed out, was the one which made the suggestion of elopement fixing the date for January 4; but when Ranganayaki herself was examined on the point she was unable to give reasons why that date was fixed.

The counsel then enumerated the inducements held out by the accused.

ALLEGATION AGAINST GIRL'S FATHER.

Characterising the allegation that the father of the girl asked the accused a sum of Rs. 5,000, as absurd and preposterous, counsel said that the defence had not put in as exhibit even the receipt of the telegram, by which the said request was made.

The defence had also called a "counterfeit priest," counsel added, to give evidence in the case and to depose to the fact that the "Ghata Shradha" ceremony was performed by the husband.

REPEAL BURMA CR. L. A. ACT

RANGOON, Jan. 11.

It is understood that Mr. Ganga Singh M.L.C. has applied to the Governor-General through the Local Government for leave to move the repeal of the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1931, and the Burma Anti-Boycott Act, 1922, in the next budget session of the Burma Council.

It may be mentioned here that the Act was passed for five years and ceases to operate after July 29 next unless a new lease of life is given to it.—United Press.

"ABUSE OF INSOLVENCY PROCESS"

Lala Harkishenlal's Contention Before High Court

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

At the resumed hearing of the insolvency case Lala Harkishenlal who attended the court to-day also under police escort, raised a question of jurisdiction and competency of court, which was overruled.

Lala Harkishenlal, however, submitted that this court had expressed opinion about certain matters pertaining to attachment and injunctions, etc. This would be wanted to be included in the issues to be framed.

"ABUSE OF INSOLVENCY PROCESS."

He further wanted issues to be framed as regards his liabilities of one crore and 14 lakhs of rupees which, he said, if scrutinised, would be found much less than this. He said it was the abuse of the process of insolvency.

He further stated that he was not a free man. All his records and books were "illegally taken away and he cannot prepare a list of his debts."

His Lordship allowed Lala Harkishenlal to examine the documents in the court and ordered that the facilities of going and coming out of the jail for him for the said purpose, should continue.—United Press.

TAPTI MILL STRIKERS HOLD ON

BURHANPUR, Jan. 11.

Mr. Thakur Ghanshyamsingh wires from Burhanpur as follows:—

"The Burhanpur Tapti Mill Strike continues to be unchanged. The strikers are adamant on their demands. Negotiations between Mr. K. F. Nariman and the Managing Agent of the mills at Bombay are going on, but the prospects do not appear to be bright. Communications are also being exchanged between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Arzare on behalf of the labourers. The Managing Agents are adamant.

The Mill Management are said to be enlisting new entrants. These tactics have caused resentment in labour circles.

Mr. Kulkarni of Nagpur arrived here and addressed a meeting last night. He left for Nagpur to explain the situation to Mr. Ruikar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress".—United Press.

Mr. David Lloyd, ex-M.P., son of "Ll. G.," arrived here to study Labour conditions in India.

BARODA STATE MUSLIMS CONFER

Nawab Of Amod Opens Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 10.

Amidst a large and distinguished gathering the fourth session of the State Muslim Conference began to-day noon under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Abdullabhai Kera of Sidhpur, prominent persons present being Salebhai Barodawala, Ahmed Patel, Kosambawala, Haji Moosa Ismail and Rao Bahadur Ghatge.

Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan requested Nawab Nusrullakhan, Thakore of Amod, to open the sessions. Declaring it open the Nawab thanked the organisers for honouring him. He traced the history of the Conference from its birth in 1918 and urged the audience to co-operate for achieving laudable objects of the Conference.

He appealed to the Muslim masses to educate themselves for eradicating the old traditional evil customs and superstitions and laid stress on Hindu-Muslim unity, pleading for a "give and take" policy.

Baria Dewan's Mother Dead

BARIA: Jan. 11.

Mrs. Manchhaba Parekh, wife of late Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Pranvallabhdas Parekh, retired Judge and mother of Rao Bahadur Motilal Parekh, Diwan of Baria State, died at her residence at Nadiad on Friday evening at the age of 87, after a brief illness. There was a complete hartal at Devgad Baria in honour of the deceased.

N. Y. COTTON 19 POINTS UP

Speculative Buying On Inflationary Possibilities

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER CLOSED

Grains Steady But Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

On Saturday crossrates moved upward.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on speculative buying and short covering influenced by inflationary possibilities consequent upon the passage of the Bonus Bill.

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet and silver closed.

GRAIN STEADY.

Wheat and linseed ruled steady. Jute was unchanged but rubber was firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 11.

Previous closing	10.97
To-day's opening	11.10
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing	11.16
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	5.90
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	5.89
Difference	+.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 208-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 11.

Cotton displayed considerable speculative activity to-day on inflationary possibilities consequent upon the passage of the Bonus Bill. There was general buying and covering with also some foreign purchases.

Trading in March commenced at 11.10 i.e. 13 points higher than previous closing. Prices steadily improved on a good deal of buying by local and speculative interests and covering demand while there was also considerable trade calling with March finally closing at 11.16 with a rise of 19 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 11.

The following were the opening changes:—

March (10.96/10.94) 11.10/11.08
May (10.52/10.50) 10.84/10.83
July (10.23/10.22) 10.51/10.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American Januar (5.87) 5.91
American March (5.86) 5.89
American January (8.98) 9.05
Egyptian March (8.[illegible]) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 207 and Rs. 208-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m was Rs. 208-8 with New York closing futures 19 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 11.

Silver opened uncertain at Rs. 50/8, 50/8 and 50/6 prices early eased under scattered selling and the lack of upcountry support but later the market took on improved sentiment following easiness of dollar which induced a good deal of speculative buying and covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 51/7, 51/7 and 51/8.

Gold was quiet at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/3 and 34/10. The market was very quiet and featureless with traders generally holding off pending clarification of the situation abroad. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/3 and 34/10

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 11.

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	4.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 11.

Previous closing	4.94 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/8
Difference	+.01 2/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 11.

Previous closing	74.78
To-day's opening	74.78
To-day's closing	74.76
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 11.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 7/8 and then fell to 4.95 3/4 on the lack of support subsequently however recovered to 4.96 1/8.

Franc opened at 74.78 and then fell to 74.76 thereafter showing very little change.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 11.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot		20 1/2d. closed.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 11.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 11.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 11.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8) 5.65
New York on Bombay (37.45) 37.47
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (61.62) 61.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

SEEDS' TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/6/9; Highest Rs. 7/7/3; Lowest Rs. 7/6/3; Closing Rs. 7/6/4 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 8/5; Highest Rs. 8/5/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 8/4; Closing Rs. 8/4/1 1/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/4/6; Highest Rs. 3/4/9; Lowest Rs. 3/3/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/4.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/13/6; Highest Rs. 23/14; Lowest Rs. 23/6; Closing Rs. 23/8.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 78 3/4 and May 76. Some activity prevailed but business generally very limited with uncertainty abroad curtailing speculative activity.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 3/4. Prices generally kept steady on scattered commission house buying and covering influenced by inflationary talk.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 11.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£210 1/2 buyers £210 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed.
Lead (£15 5/6 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

JUTE.

New crop January February (£20 3/8 sellers) £20 3/8 paid and buyers
Dunlop January (£24 1/4) £24 1/4
Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER.

Spot (6 11/16 paid and buyers) 6 13/16 paid and sellers.
April June (6 13/16 paid and buyers) 6 15/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata January (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSELD
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 11 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 11 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 12 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 12 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 8 3
Wheat May	4 9 3
Linseed May	7 11 3

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 11.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56) dol 56 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/4) dol 29 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 49 3/4) dol 49 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 11.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

S. I. HARIJANS OUT FOR CONVERSION

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

At a conference of Harijans in village Vikravandi, South Arcot District, it was unanimously decided to embrace Islam.

The conference appointed a propaganda committee of thirty Harijans to carry a propaganda in this direction.

A message from Kottyam says that a section of the Ehava community (Harijans) has decided to renounce Hinduism in favour of Christianity. They are reported to be ready for action immediately.—United Press.

LONDON MONEY MARKET EASY

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Despite the Stock Exchange settlement and demand for tax payment purposes, borrowers were able to fill requirements cheaply owing to the continued reflow of loans borrowed to meet year end commitments and early January dividend disbursements.

In exchanges President Roosevelt's extension both of the Stabilisation Fund and his authority to devalue dollar full 50 centum coupled with representatives passing the veterans' Bonus Bill generally has given inflationary significance despite President Roosevelt's depreciation of these implications. Dollars consequently followed New York's overnight weakness and opened 4.95 5/8 and eased to 4.96 1/8.

Wall Street opened firm aided by favourable industrial news.... Some extension of advance is expected.

JUTE SHARES QUIETER

Coals And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Quieter feeling still ruled over jutes and there was limited business. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were kept steady, and unchanged. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Three per cent Government paper 87/12 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 96/7; five and a half per cent Loan 1938/40 108/10 small lots; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 108/4.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1580; Reserve 129 cum div.

Railways:—Howrah Amta 11; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 92/8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 107.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/10 small lot; Bengal 270; Churulia 1/10; Hurriladih 18; Raneegunge 28/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 408 small lots; Bally 180 small lot;; Belvedere 325; Budge Budge 250 small lots; Clive 23/8 small lot; Delta 302; Howrah 49/3; Kamarhatty 497; New Central 302; Relance 67/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/8; C. Right Bengal Sale. ordy 18/12; Desharghar Power pref 107; Britallia Building and Iron 2/10; Burn and Co. ordy 281; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 118 ex div small odd let, Port Shipping 18/2; Carew and Co. 21; Purtabpore pref 16/11;

Teas:—Bishnauth 28; Tezpore ordy 10—A. P.

EXPORT EXPERTS IN MAKING

Drive To Strengthen Britain In World Markets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A concentric drive to strengthen Britain's position in world markets is foreshadowed in the inaugural meeting of the Institute of Export backed by leading industrial concerns.

The exporters' knowledge has been pooled with a view to obtaining the greatest benefit for the greatest number and furthermore a new profession is to be created by training export experts.

"Khartoum" Mails Reach Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A section of air mails meant for Lahore after being salvaged from the "City of Khartoum" which was wrecked in the Mediterranean on December 31 last, reached here yesterday, containing 3,000 letters while others are awaited.—United Press.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to go to Navsari in the third week of January when the Navsari Municipality and other associations will present him with addresses of welcome.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 206-12 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 206-4 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was active short covering and offerings being light prices advanced to Rs. 207-8. Later on the market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but the market opened at a rise of 10 points. There was active buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 208|- Later on Liverpool was reported 7 point up and in the local market there was some profit-taking and prices eased off to Rs. 206|12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M. 207.
Oomra D.|J. 189|12.
Oomra March 187|8.
Bengal D.-J. 140|12.
Bengal March 139|8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G—					
Bengal U P	...	150	147	144	141
Punjab		150	147	144	141
Oomra No. 3	202	199	196	193	...
C P No. 1	217	214	211	208	...
C P No. 2	209	206	203	200	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 11

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	156
Bengal Fine	...	147
C P 1 Fine	192 194	210
C P 2 Fine	190 191	203
Arvi Fine	...	203
Ellichpur Fine	...	200
Berar Fine	183 185	198
Khamgaon Fine	...	199
Mulkapur Fine	...	195
Khandesh Fine	178 180	191
Jalna Sailu Fine	...	192
Burwah Sanavad Fine	183 185	198
Mathia Fine	...	180
Punjab/American	...	222 227
Sindh-American	...	222 227
Cambodia	262 247	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	232 237	...
Compta Good	242 247	...
Westerns	222 227	...
Kampala	344 346	...
Jinja	327 332	...
New Manza	307 317	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1,070	99,314
Central India	1,625	65,029
Barsi and Nagar	1,378	51,199
Hyderabad Gaorani	689	7,668
Berar	2,518	67,254
Central Provinces	233	22,122
Total Oomras	7,713	314,586
Dholera	330	22,871
N W Provinces	327	46,575
Rajputana	...	28,791
Sind-Punjab	969	188,816
Broach		3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	...	9,748
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,981
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	...	11,544
Egyptian and African	140	90,315
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	9,479	729,095

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,110	117,969
Japan and China	3,714	298,707
Coast Ports		10,858
Up-country by Rail		78,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,796
Total	7,824	533,634

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, Jan 11

January 193.09 plus 1.10
April 193.50 plus 1.60
July 192.90 plus 1.70

Absence Of Important Business In Shares

Narrow Fluctuations

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION

Bombay Jan. 11.

The local Share Bazar was opened to-day for one hour and during this small session prices fluctuated within a narrow range in the absence of any important business.

Jobbers were the principal buyers and sellers and popular shares like Tata Steel Dfd. shares fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 5 the highest being Rs. 602 and the lowest Rs. 595.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 706 and after advancing to Rs. 712 declined to Rs. 708. Central India shares were steady at Rs. 239-6. Indian Cement shares were placed at Rs. 448-12 while Andhra shares after opening at Rs. 1,640 declined to Rs. 1,635. Tata Steel opened at Rs. 597 and improved to Rs. 601 but later on there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 596. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 152-4 and declined to Rs. 151-4.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	282 8
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	708 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	178 12
100 Central	239 6
100 Colaba	129 6
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E D Sassoon	9-5-0
100 Finlay	105 0
100 Gokak	153 12
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	63 12
100 Khatau	74 6
100 Kohinoor	196 4
250 Laxmi	615 0
100 Madhavji	6 12
250 Mathuras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	845 0
250 Model	48 8
50 Mysore	91 4
200 New Great	113 2
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	270 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	67 8
100 Swadeshi	145 10
100 Swan	33 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1275 0
1000 Western	750 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	105 8
15-50 Central	36 0
500 Imperial	1575 0
125-500 Im. Com.	386 14
50-100 India	127 0
100 Reserve Bank	130 0
Union	5 4 6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	35 8
70 Gwalior	113 2
100 Indian	448 12
1000 Katni Def.	1988 12
100 Katni ord.	371 4
75 Okha	258 12
10 Punjab	25 0
100 Shahabad	472 8
70 United	115 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 4
15-75 New India	42 0
200 Oriental	4700 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1635 0
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bombay Tram	148 2
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	12 4
100 Karachi	223 12
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro.	167 8
1800 Tata Power	1547 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100 Amr Patty	119 12
100 C. Province	93 12
100 Dhond Baramati	98 0
100 Gujarat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	97 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Straigunge	96 8
500 Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	31 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 11

Century 178 180 178/12
Bombay Dyeing 706 712 707 708
Kohinoor 196 194 196
Central India 238 237 239/6
New Great 111 113/2
Simplex 66 67/8
Swadeshi 141 143 145 145/10
Bundi 35/2 35/8 35/8
I Cement 448 449 448/12
Punjab 25
Shahabad 472
Andhra 1640 1635
Tata Hydro 167/8
Tata Power 1552 1550 1547
Tram Ord 148/2
T Steel Defd 597 600 598 601 596
T Steel Ord 152/4 151/12 152/4 151/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 162/8
Bellapur 165 163
B Steam 280 278/12
B Burma 408 410 409 410

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 10

Broach A/M 1936 opening 204 1/4; highest 206; lowest 203 1/4; closing 204 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 186 1/4; highest 189; lowest 186 1/4; closing 187 1/2

Oomra March opening 185 1/4; highest 186 1/2; lowest 184; closing 185 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 137 3/4; highest 138 1/2; lowest 137; closing 138 1/4

Bengal March opening 137; highest 137 1/2; lowest 136; closing 137 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 6 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 9th January 14,286 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 719,616 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 548,867 bales

Increase 170,749 bales

75 Tata Steel Def	596 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	151 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	196 4
50 Belapur Sugar	163 2
250 Bombay Steam	278 12
125 Bombay Burma	410 10
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	136 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-4-0
50 Bombay Telephone	107 0
100 Indian Bleaching	93 12
100 Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	570 0
15 Scindia	13 6
30 Premier Construction	77 4
25 Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	85 0
5 p.c. Central India	525 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	162 8
5 1/2 p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 11

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/8
3 per cent 1941 103/14
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/14
4 per cent 1943 109
4 per cent 1960/70 110/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/2
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Following news of some agreement between America and China for the sale of silver, the local market ruled very steady but this news remains unconfirmed and it will be advisable not to rely too much. The market opened to-day at Rs. 50/8 and after declining at Rs. 50/4 prices advanced to Rs. 51. The tone of the market was very steady with a good upcountry enquiry for ready silver. The gold market was easy fearing inflation in the United States of America. Yesterday Montreal market was quiet but steady while Shanghai Exchange on London was quoted to-day 1.2 1/2.

Ready Silver	51	0	0
Posh delivery	51	0	0
Magh delivery	51	0	0
Magh Teji-Mandi	3	10	0
Ready Gold	34	10	6
Magh delivery	24	9	0
Magh Teji-Mandi	0	10	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan 10

January 47.70 plus 20
March 46.50 plus 05
May 46.50—25

Bombay, Jan 11

From 1st Sept to January 9:—

	Bales.
1935-36	427,504
1934-35	413,174
1933-34	241,850
1932-33	374,659
1931-32	397,571
Estimated stock on Jan. 9	500,923
Last year same day	362,900

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 11

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-11-3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months £35
Electrolytic copper £39
New York
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37
Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 10

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 65 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 98 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 56 1/2
3 per cent Conversion 105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/8

LAKHS OF RUPEES IN ARREARS

Why Calcutta Corporation's Accounts Are Delayed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

"In not being able to realize, say Rs. 30,00,000, out of arrears, we are losing about a lakh of rupees annually in interest and spending, say a quarter of a lakh, in keeping the account and a cartload of bills which go to make up the total of rupees forty to forty-five lakhs." Thus said the Chief Accountant of the Calcutta Corporation in his report on the delay in submission of the annual accounts of the Corporation for 1934-36.

He added "I have stated that the outstandings are on the increase. I urge that very special measures should be adopted at once to reduce them by the assessment collection and law departments."

Under the rules the accounts were due on October 1, 1935.—A. P.

CHEQUE FOR Rs. 10,000 FOUND

A cheque for Rs. 10,000 has been found by the city police and is awaiting a claimant.

The cheque in question which bears No. A-828863 was drawn by P. R. Momoya in favour of Raishi Kanji Lapadia. It was found by a constable near Tamba Kanta on Friday.

The claimant should go to the Pydhoni Police station and lodge his claim.

RAJA'S RELATIVE'S DEATH MYSTERY

Body Recovered Fro n Road Shows No Signs Of Injury

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 10.

Mystery surrounds the death of Kunwar Manik Shah, brother-in-law of Raja Azam Shah, Nagpur, whose dead body was discovered on the Amraoti road recently.

It is reported that the body showed no signs of injury. It is being sent for postmortem examination and police are investigating in the matter.

NEW JOB FOR JUSTICE DIN MOHOMED

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Din Mohammed, at present a member of the Indian Delimitation Committee, will, on completion of his present work, be appointed special officer by the Punjab Government for the revision of statutes as contemplated under the Government of India Act 1935.

HYDERABAD CONVOCATION CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 10.

The reception committee has been formed for holding the Hyderabad State Third Convocation Conference on March 6. Dr. Paranjpe who is the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University has been elected and he will be approached for presiding over the conference.

The Burma Nattukkottai Chettyar Association has wired to the Hon'ble Member of Industries and Labour to the Government of India, protesting against the proposed discontinuance of direct mail service between Madras and Rangoon and 'vice-versa' from February next.

Morgan Startles Arms Enquiry Committee

Denies His Firm Manipulated Foreign Exchanges In 1915

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Dropping the non-chalance which, hitherto, characterised his appearances before the Senate Arms Enquiry, Mr. J. P. Morgan startled the Committee by vigorously denying that his firm manipulated the Foreign Exchanges in 1915 for the purpose of forcing the United States Government to permit loans to the Allies.

Before the Senators could ask any question, Mr. Morgan rose and said: "It is clear there is an idea in the minds of the Committee that we brought on the Exchange panic in 1915. I want to deny that such a thing was ever thought of."

Despite this denial, Senator Clark repeatedly contended that it was plain from documentary evidence that Mr. Morgan's support to the Sterling was withdrawn, involving complications for America's booming war trade in order to force President Wilson's hand.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT

Roosevelt To Continue Main Principles Of A. A. A.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON: Jan. 11.

President Roosevelt's determination that his new agricultural programme should be based on two A.A.A. principles, namely, soil conservation and production control, was indicated by him to the Press Conference yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt also stated that he opposed any form of export subsidy.

At the same time 100 agricultural leaders were meeting to consider the country's future agricultural policy.

Addressing the farmers, Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, defended the now defunct A.A.A. and declared: "We have now an opportunity to draft another Bill, which would be just as decisively of farm interest and make even a stronger appeal to consumers."

U. S. NEUTRALITY BILL

Senate Eliminates Important Clause

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Senate and the Foreign Relations Committee, with the approval of Mr. Cordell Hull, to-day eliminated from the American Neutrality Bill the section authorising President Roosevelt to prohibit shipment of articles which could be used for war purposes whenever he found "that to refrain from placing such restrictions would contribute to the prolongation or expansion of war."

Critics of this passage contended that if the League of Nations voted for the Oil Embargo, the United States might be forced to join it.

The Committee has retained the provision that such shipments should be banned whenever the President found such a ban would serve to promote security and preserve the neutrality of the United States, or protect the lives and commerce of Americans.

BONUS BILL PASSED

Congress May Override Roosevelt's Veto

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Bonus Bill was passed by the House of Representatives by 355 votes to 59.

If the Senate approves of the Bill, the President may veto it, in which case Congress is expected to override the veto.

The Bill does not mention how the necessary funds will be raised.

Inflationist Congressmen supporting the Bill order forced payment through the issuance of new currency against the Treasury's huge gold reserves.

A Compromise.

The Bonus Bill is the result of a compromise between Inflationists and the Advocates of the bond issue, the choice being left to the Administration.

During the currency inflation the aspect of the Bill had disappeared at least temporarily, when the supporters of the Pitsman Bill to issue two billion dollars new currency, agreed to refrain from fighting for currency expansion and the method of payment, if it was in evidence that the majority in the House of Representatives were against it.

On the other hand, the Congress is not likely to approve of any proposal of additional taxation to pay for bonuses.

GOLD CLAUSE INTACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

President Roosevelt's proclamation extending the Equalisation Fund extends to the expiring authority contained in the Act of 1933 permitting him to establish the weight of the gold dollar at not less than 50 per cent. of its then legal weight, with provision that the weight could not be fixed at more than 60 per cent. of its legal weight.

The proclamation gives no hint of the plans to shift the gold dollar from 59.06 basis.—Reuter.

SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, discussed the Administration's efforts to solve the farm crisis at a Press Conference to-day. They emphasised the possibility of the eventual control of the industry through a soil conservation programme.

President Roosevelt declared that the national farm programme meant controlled production rather than any form of export subsidies. The Administration, he said, would seek the passage of legislation to regain soil fertility in order to keep farm prices stable.

Further reference was made to this aspect of the problem when Mr. Wallace addressed the Conference which he had convened which was attended by a hundred leaders of farming organisations. He urged that any programme must consider full protection for the consumer and the question of long-time conservation of the soil. —Indian Allied News.

The first Indian Population Conference will be held at Lucknow, on January 27 and 28 under the auspices of the Institute of Population Research. Sir U. N. Brahmachari has agreed to preside.

S. S. IYENGAR BACK TO THE FOLD

Ex-President Signs Congress Membership Form

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mr. S. Srinivas Aiyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who has been out of active politics for the past four years, has signed this morning Congress membership form thereby becoming an ex-officio member of the A.I.C.C. and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

WAR AFFECTS CUSTOMS REVENUE

But December Fall Not Considered Disquieting Feature

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

A fall of 72 lakhs in gross customs returns for December 1935 as against the yield for November last is not considered as a disquieting feature although it is connected with lesser imports due to war conditions. Optimism is based on two factors: firstly, the total revenue for nine months ended December has shown an increase by about 2-1/2 crores; secondly, the returns for December 1935 show an increase of six lakhs against returns for December 1934. Besides the coming three months have invariably yielded maximum revenue under customs.

RAJBHOJ VISITS BARODA

Will Felicitate Gaekwar On Behalf Of Harijan League

BARODA, Jan. 10.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League and editor of "Dalitbandhu" of Poona is on a visit here during the Diamond Jubilee Week as a State guest.

During Pandit Malaviya's visit here Mr. Rajabhoj and Dr. Dharma Prakash took the opportunity of discussing with Panditji about the ensuing conference at Allahabad and the collection of funds in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Hindu Mahasabha session held at Poona.

MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya expressed his whole-hearted support to the movement and discussed numerous points for ameliorating the condition of Harijans.

Mr. Rajabhoj visited many Harijan localities in the city and adjoining villages along with Mr. Mohanlal Sharma, a local Harijan leader.

A Harijan meeting held at village Chhani under the presidentship of Mr. Rajabhoj passed a resolution deprecating the decision of Dr. Ambedkar to renounce the Hindu fold.

Mr. Rajabhoj intends to meet Maharaja Gaekwar in the near future for presenting an address of felicitations to His Highness on behalf of the All-India Depressed Classes League—United Press.

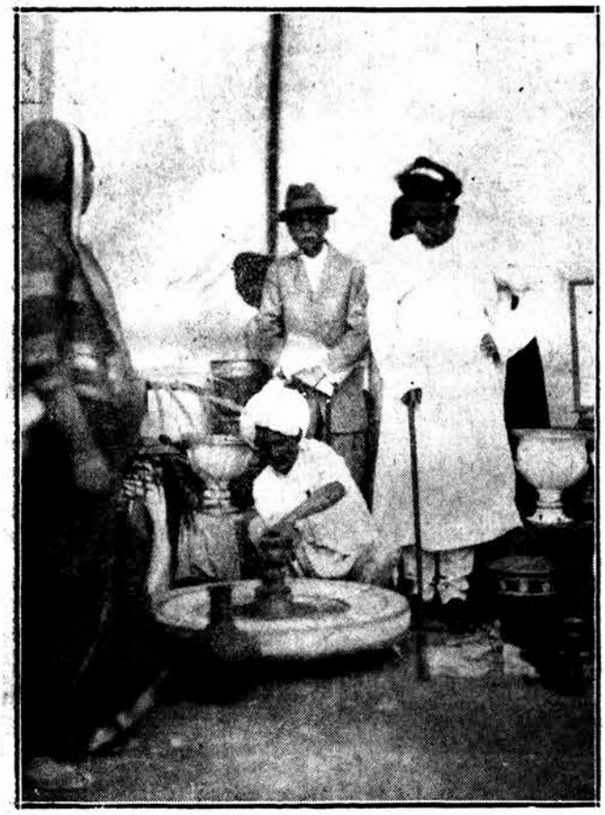
Scientific Demonstration At Baroda Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA, Jan. 10.

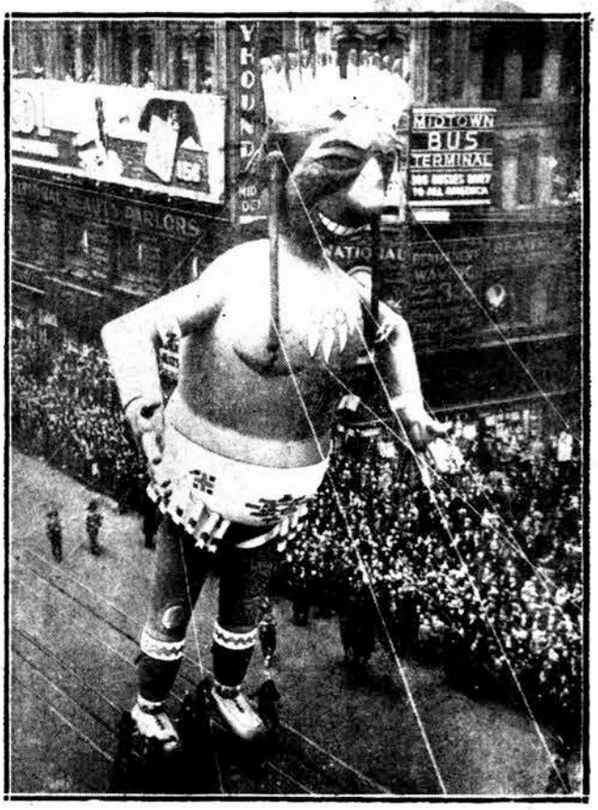
The Scientific Conversazione of the third Physics Section under the direction of Principal Burrow included interesting items like eletrical dance of funny images, candle burning in water and radio transmitting and receiving. The students successfully explained all the details to visitors.

Messars Shah and Pandya staged drama "Barber's Shop."

AT THE WHEEL



H. H. the Raja of Aundh (with stick in hand), watching the potter at work, in the Diamond Jubilee Exhibition at Baroda.



A 58-ft. "Red Indian"—a gigantic balloon—being hauled along Broadway, New York, during an annual Thanksgiving Day parade.

H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao of Baroda. (A charcoal study by M. M. Mistry, Artist).

A Fancy Dress Pageant was arranged at the Princess V. M. Gymkhana on Tuesday, when Lady Brabourne distributed the prizes.

Von Cramm (left), the German Champion and Borotra, after the former had defeated the latter at Paris recently.

German footballers, Rasselnburg (left), the inside left, and (right) Holman, the centre-forward, receiving massage.

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